The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,646.—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1870. Annual Subscription in Advance...Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town	Rs. 52 0
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Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherry district, Bangalore and Madras who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route picking up the Steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Bussorah.

The Steam ship MARTABAN, 515 tons, 110 H.P., Commander W. A. Hibbert, will be despatched on the 17th September 1870, at 4 P.M.

Up.	Sept.	Down.	Oct.
Leave Bombay	17	Leave Bussorah	7
,, Kurrachee	21	,, Mahmorah	7
,, Guadur	22	,, Fao	7
,, Muscat	25	,, Bushire	9
,, Bunder Abbas	27	,, Linga	11
,, Linga	28	,, Bunder Abbas	13
,, Bushire Oct.	1	,, Muscat	15
,, Fao	2	,, Guadur	17
,, Mahomerah	2	,, Kurrachee	19
Arrive Bussorah	3	Arrive Bombay	22

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee on MONDAY, the 26th September 1870.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

THE Steam Navigation Company of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO and Co. of GENOA, will despatch, on the 15th of each month, one of their four New Steamers, viz. :—

INDIA	Capt. Dodero	2,000 Tons
ASIA	Capt. ———	2,000 Tons
PERSIA	Capt. Crocco	2,000 Tons
ARABIA	Capt. Buzzolino	2,000 Tons

FROM BOMBAY TO GENOA

calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, ALEXANDRIA, MESSINA, NAPLES, and LEGHORN.

These Steamers, especially built for Passenger Traffic and fitted out with elegance, and comfort, offer superior accommodation to 1st, 2nd and 3rd class Passengers.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class. (Including Wines.)	3rd Class. (Without Food.)
To Aden	£22	£15	£4
Suez	36	22	8
Port Said	38	24	9
Alexandria	39	25	9-10
Messina	45	32	12
Naples	47	33	13
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles with transhipment at Genoa	52	35	14-10

Children under 3 years, free of charge.

Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers are allowed to break their voyage at any of the abovenamed Mediterranean Ports, and to resume it by any of the Company's Steamers to the port of destination marked on their Tickets.

Passengers returning within 6 months of their departure from Bombay by the Steamers of the Company are entitled to a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Fare.

Berths may be secured in advance by depositing half the Passage Money.

In accordance with the above, the s. s. ASIA will be despatched to Genoa on the 15th October next.

For prospectus, rates of freight and further particulars apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,

Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 17th August 1870.

NEW OVERLAND ROUTE

(via SUEZ CANAL.)

DIRECT SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY and MARSEILLES, touching at ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, ALEXANDRIA (in case of need), and MARSEILLES.

LA COMPAGNIE MARSEILLAISE DE NAVIGATION A VAPEUR.—MARC FRAISSINET PERE and FILS will DESPATCH STEAMERS MONTHLY from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES, via the SUEZ CANAL.

Freight.—The Company undertake to grant through Bills of Lading for the above, and most other Continental Ports and also to Liverpool. They have further made arrangements to forward Cotton at a through rate from Bombay to the principal towns in France, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Belgium, and Spain.

Freight on Goods shipped to Europe to be payable at destination.

INSURANCE may be effected on very moderate terms, under the Company's Floating Policy, on goods shipped to the Continent by their own Steamers. Premiums of Insurance from Bombay to Marseilles ¾ per cent.

The undersigned are further prepared to receive Merchandize from up-country, and to forward same to any part of Europe.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of Wines, and all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck. (Without food)
To Aden	£ 25	£ 15	£ 5
,, Suez	£ 40	£ 22-10	£ 8
,, Port Said	£ 42	£ 24	£ 9
,, Marseilles	£ 56	£ 36	£ 14

Children over three and under ten years of age, half fare.

The Company issue Return Tickets available for six months, deducting 20 per cent from the cost of the Return Passage.

The Steamers carry both Doctor and Stewardess.

Departures from Marseilles on the 1st and from Bombay about the 7th of each month.

In accordance with the above, the s. s. BYZANTIN, 700 Tons, Captain Candolle, will be despatched on or about the 7th October next.

For further particulars, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

KUNKLER, PREISWERCK, & Co., Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, 7th September 1870.

FOR KURRACHEE.

THE first-class Steamer BYZANTIN, Captain Candolle, will be despatched on or about the 19th instant. For Freight, and Passage apply to

KUNKLER, PREISWERCK & Co.,

Elphinstone Circle.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per Ship SALADIN, arrived from London, are requested to DESPATCH BOATS at once to take DELIVERY, otherwise the same will be landed and warehoused, without further intimation, at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain Rankin will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the ship's deck.

BLAY & MACKINTOSH,

Agents for Captain Rankin.

Bombay, 7th September 1870.

LETTS' MAP OF THE

SEAT OF WAR,

with packet of Indicating Dots, Cash, As. 12 ; Credit, As. 14.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

TO MERCHANTS.

For Sale, at the Bombay Gazette Office,

Price Rs. 11.

STREET'S INDIAN and COLONIAL MERCANTILE DIRECTORY for 1870.

Containing the Trade Returns, Tariffs, Populations, names of the leading Merchants and Traders, and much general information valuable to commercial men concerning the chief towns in India, Ceylon, China, Japan, the Eastern Archipelago, Mauritius, Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, South Africa, Canada, British Columbia, South and Central America, West Indies, Mediterranean, and the United Kingdom.

In the Directory will be found particulars as to transit and passage rates, concise descriptions of each country and town, and principal products, banks and bankagents, &c., &c.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, take cargo to Liverpool, London, and Havre, via the Canal.

Rates of Fare for Passengers.

To Liverpool via Suez Canal—1st class £50 ; 2nd class £35.

To Suez—1st class £40 ; 2nd class £22 10s.

To Trieste (exclusive of Transit)—1st class £53 ; 2nd class £34.

Exclusive of Wines.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London ; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool ; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria ; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Bombay, 8th June 1870.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

Gentlemen proceeding Home will find all that is requisite in the following detailed list ; the Goods being made specially for the passage and Home wear :—

REQUIREMENTS.

½ Dozen Silk and Wool Shirts.
½ ,, Under Vests.
½ ,, Linen Collars.
1 ,, Fine Cotton Socks.
1 ,, Fine Merino Socks.
½ ,, Fine Merino Drawers.
½ ,, Colored Handkerchiefs.
1 ,, White Cambric.
1 Overland Suit.
2 Sleeping Suits.
2 Pairs of Kid Gloves.
6 Scarfs and Ties.
1 Rug with straps.
1 Maud.
1 Inverness Cape.
1 Hand Portmanteau.
2 Overland Trunks.
1 Clothes Bag.
1 Travelling Hat.
1 Courier Bag.
1 Easy Chair.
1 Umbrella.
1 Pair of Brushes.
Ladies' Overland Trunks.

Return Fares.—First Class Passengers embarking from India by the P. and O. Co.'s Steamer within six months of their arrival from England, and *vice versa*, will be allowed a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Passage Money.

Bombay. BADHAM & Co., Apollo House.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,

3, Marine Street, Bombay.

SALE OF MOULMEIN TEAK SQUARES, PLANKS, BOARDS AND SCANTLING.

On SATURDAY, the 17th instant, Sale to commence at about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will submit to Public Auction, at the Tank Bunder, about 200 logs of well assorted TEAK SQUARES, 80 tons of PLANKS, BOARDS, and SCANTLING.

N. B.—The above will be sold in small convenient lots to suit purchasers.

Bombay, 15th September 1870. CRAWFORD & Co.

BENNETT and COMPANY.

No. 5, Forbes Street.

WEEKLY SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 17th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, a large quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, such as grey shirtings, T cloths, madapollams, &c.

S B F—2264-5—2 cases 241 pieces white mulls 20 yds. 45 in.
,, 2347-8—2 ditto 240 ditto sacharilla book muslins, 12 yds. 45 in.
,, 2359 —1 ditto 150 ditto mull jubillie cords, 10 yds. 40 in.
,, 2401 —1 ditto 120 ditto Bishop's lawn, 12 yds. 33 in.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

One first-class English-built Mail phaeton, with a pair handsome grey and chesnut horses, and set of English plated mounted harness.

Can be seen at 2 hours' notice.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 15th September 1870.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE LATE MELANCHOLY CATASTROPHE.

LOSS OF THE TURRET-SHIP CAPTAIN.

MR. and MRS. RICHARDSON are anxious to arrange a PERFORMANCE in AID of the SUFFERERS by the above TERRIBLE CALAMITY, and begs to invite the co-operation of Professional and Amateur Talent in order to arrange an Entertainment at an early date.

London Hotel, Grant Road.

MAZAGON LAND COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS will be HELD in the Registered Office of the Company in Elphinstone Circle, on WEDNESDAY the 28th instant, at 12 o'clock noon, for the following purposes :—

To receive Accounts to 30th June 1870.
To receive Directors' Report.
To elect Directors for the ensuing year.
To elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 17th to the 28th September, instant, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,

RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co.,

Secretaries and Treasurers.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 14th September 1870.

NOTICE.—The undersigned having made arrangements for the carrying out of ARCHITECTURAL WORKS in INDIA in connection with MR. J. W. GALE, C.E., it is requested that PROFESSIONAL COMMUNICATIONS may, for the future, be ADDRESSED to him at his Office, Victoria Buildings, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

WM. EMERSON.

NOTICE.—APPLICATION will be received by the undersigned for the OCCUPATION, from the 4th proximo, of PLOTS of GROUND at the COTTON GREEN at Colaba. A deposit of Rs. 100 for each Plot should accompany the Application. This amount will be forfeited in case of any evasion or delay in signing the Deed of Agreement or paying the full amount of Rent in advance before the 26th instant.

Further particulars may be learnt on application to

KAHANDAS MUNCHARAM,

Executive Engineer, Presidency.

Executive Engineer's Office, Bombay, 13th September 1870.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per Ship CITY OF PARIS, arrived from Glasgow, are requested to DESPATCH BOATS at once to take delivery ; otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain, without further intimation, at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 14th September 1870.

NOTICE.—The INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of MR. ALEXANDER BROWN in our Firm CEASED on 31st July 1870.

W. NICOL & Co.

Bombay, 14th September 1870.

NOTICE.—The INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of MR. ALEXANDER BROWN in our Firm CEASED on 31st July 1870.

FLEMING & Co.

Kurrachee, 14th September 1870.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, MATHERAN.—MR. J. C. PINTO, the Proprietor, begs to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Bombay Presidency that the above Hotel, which is so well known for its excellent accommodation, will be OPEN for the RECEPTION of VISITORS from the 24TH SEPTEMBER, instant. There are three separate Bungalows attached to the Hotel, which are very commodious for Ladies and Gentlemen. Superior Articles are always supplied at moderate rates, and great care is taken for the comfort of the Visitors.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, MATHERAN.—The Proprietor, MR. J. C. PINTO, undertakes to LOOK after BUNGALOWS on the Hill and to pay the Servants monthly, and arrange for and superintend Repairs on receipt of sufficient advance. The Charge for these Services is Rs. 30 per annum.

A REGISTER of HOUSES TO BE LET is kept, and any House on the Register will be shown to Visitors free of charge. A Commission of 4 per cent. on the Rent will be charged to the Owners of Houses let by the Proprietor of this Hotel.

There are some Bungalows ready to be let. Particulars may be learnt by application.

THE BYCULLA STUDIO will be CLOSED during the Rains from THIS DATE, and will open in East Street, Poona.

W. G. STRETTON.

Bombay, 1st June 1870.

BYCULLA IRONWORKS.

RICHARDSON & ROBSON,

SUCCESSORS TO

MESSRS. DIXON & Co.,

IRON and BRASS FOUNDERS, SMITHS' ENGINEERS, and COMMISSION AGENTS.

Manufacturers of Cotton Presses, Girders, Boilers, Pumps, Tanks, Iron Gates and Railings, &c.

PURIFIED EXTRACT OF

LIME JUICE AND GLYCERINE.

Cleanses and imparts a beautiful gloss to the hair ; prevents the formation of dandriff ; and keeps the skin soft and cool.

	Cash.	Credit
Prepared and sold in bottles at	Rs. 1-12	Rs. 2-0

BY

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

EUROPEANS IN INDIA.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

The leading professional men of England recommend the following popular preparations of SAVORY & MOORE, who obtained the Silver Medal at the late Paris Exhibition.

FOR BREAKFAST AND LUNCH.—"PANCREATIC COCOA."—Nutritious, palatable, and indispensable to all suffering from Indigestion, Debility and Pulmonary complaints. Sold in tins of 1 lb. and upwards.

DIGESTION is restored and perfected by the use of "Pancreatine." This valuable natural product properly assimilates every kind of food and precludes nausea. Sold in Bottles as Wine and in powder.

WASTING DISEASES.—Immediate relief and permanent benefit is obtained by using "Pancreatic Emulsion." It is agreeable to the taste, and assimilates all fatty substances, Cod Liver Oil, &c. Sold in Bottles.

CONSUMPTION.—In all cases where Cod Liver Oil is taken the "Pancreatic Emulsion" increases appetite, nutrition, and materially helps the system. Sold in Bottles.

ASTHMA, &c.—In diseases of the throat and respiratory organs the use of "Datura Tatula" gives instant relief, and its good results are confirmed by the personal experience of most eminent Physicians. Sold as Cigars, Cigarettes, Pastiles for inhalation, &c.

DIARRHŒA, CHOLERA, &c.—Jeremie's celebrated Sedative and Antispasmodic has never been known to fail in the most desperate cases of Cholera. Sold in Bottles.

FOOD FOR INFANTS.—The Royal Nurseries are supplied with the food prepared by Savory & Moore. It has received the marked approval of eminent medical men for its nutritive and digestive qualities. Sold in tins ready for use.

SAVORY & MOORE,

Chemists to the Queen, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, the Emperor Napoleon III., the King of the Belgians, &c.,

143, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON,

See Trade Mark on every Bottle and Tin.

Sold by all Chemists, Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

NOTICES.

ALL PERSONS who may have PAID PREMIUM to the ex Directors of the BOMBAY BRANCH of the ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY (in Liquidation) are requested to apply for REFUND of the same forthwith.

This Notice does not apply to Premium paid on Policies effected in the Indian Laudable and Mutual Assurance Society and Oriental Life Insurance Company.

C. H. OGBOURNE,

Attorney for the Official Liquidators.

Calcutta, 5th August 1870.

THE BANK of BENGAL will be CLOSED from MONDAY the 19th instant to THURSDAY the 22nd instant (both days inclusive), for the PAPETI and the PARSEE NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS.

For the Bank of Bengal,

T. SMITH, Acting Agent.

Bombay, 8th September 1870.

NEW BANK of BOMBAY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the BANK, GENERAL TREASURY, GOVERNMENT SAVINGS BANK, and PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE will be CLOSED from MONDAY the 19th to THURSDAY the 22nd instant (both days inclusive), for the PATETI and the PARSEE NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS.

By order of the Board of Directors,

W. FRASER, Deputy Secretary.

8th September 1870.

NOTICE.—The undermentioned Banks will be CLOSED on MONDAY the 19th, to THURSDAY the 22nd instant (both days inclusive), for the PAPETI and the PARSEE NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS :—

For the Oriental Bank Corporation,
J. F. MOIR, Agent.

For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China,
ROBT. CAMPBELL, Agent.

For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China,
JAMES SIMPSON, Agent.

For the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris,
E. J. HARDCASTLE, Manager.

For the National Bank of India (Limited),
JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.

For the Agra Bank (Limited),
EDWARD MORRISS, Manager.

For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,
R. STEVENSON, Agent.

Bombay, 7th September 1870.

NOTICE.—PORT CANNING LAND, INVESTMENT, RECLAMATION, and DOCK COMPANY (Limited). The ADJOURNED ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, on THURSDAY, the 15th day of September next, at 3 o'clock P.M.

W. A. SHEPPARD,

Offg. Secretary.

THE CARWAR COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that an ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the Carwar Company (Limited) will be held in the Office of the Company, Elphinstone Circle, on TUESDAY, the 27th instant, at 3 P.M., for the transaction of the following business :—

1. To receive Directors' Report and Audited Accounts.
2. To elect Directors.
3. To elect Auditors and fix their remuneration.

W. NICOL & Co.,

Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 10th September 1870.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

The undersigned begs to intimate to Policyholders that PREMIUMS PAID INTO THIS OFFICE since 11th August 1869—the date on which the Company suspended business—if not WITHDRAWN before the 30th inst., will be TRANSFERRED on that date to the ATTORNEY for the OFFICIAL LIQUIDATORS, at Calcutta, to whom all applications in respect of such Premiums must thenceforth be addressed.

By order of the ex-Directors,

D. McL. SLATER.

Bombay, 10th September 1870.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

At a large MEETING of POLICYHOLDERS of the ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and its ASSOCIATED OFFICES to-day, MR. JAMES THOMSON in the Chair, the following RESOLUTIONS were adopted :—

1. "That the Policyholders approve and accept the scheme of reconstruction prepared by the Committee of Policyholders, Annuitants, and Shareholders in the Albert Life Assurance Company, and now submitted to the Meeting, subject to such modifications as may be found expedient, and be sanctioned by the Court of Chancery."

2. "That this Meeting earnestly impress upon the Policyholders the importance of sending in their individual assents to the scheme as speedily as possible, so as to strengthen the hands of the Committee in carrying the same into effect."

3. "That the Policyholders consider it desirable and agree to pay the premiums due on their respective Policies to an account to be opened at the Bank of England and the Agra Bank, Limited, in the names of Messrs. Thomson, Bell, and Major-General Cunningham, three of the Members of the Committee of Policyholders, Annuitants, and Shareholders in the Albert Life Assurance Company; the premiums to be returned, in case the Scheme of Reconstruction should not be carried out, without deduction of any kind."—*Times*, 29th April 1870.

The AGRA BANK, Limited, is PREPARED to RECEIVE PREMIA on Policies in the above Company, in terms of the foregoing Resolutions.

EDWARD MORRISS,

Manager, Bombay Branch.

Bombay, 1st June 1870.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited).

The following are the DATES of SAILING of this Company's Steamers :—

FROM CALCUTTA.

For CHITTAGONG and AKYAB, 5th and 19th August, and 2nd, 16th, and 30th September.

For AKYAB, RANGOON and MOULMEIN, 10th and 24th August, and 7th and 21st September.

For RANGOON and MOULMEIN, 3rd, 17th and 31st August, and 14th and 28th September.

For STRAITS, calling at Rangoon and Moulmein, 17th August, and 14th September.

For PORT BLAIR and CAMORTA, 5th August, and 2nd and 30th September.

For BOMBAY, calling at Gopaulpore, Bimlipatam, Vizagapatam, Coconada, Madras, Negapatam, Galle, Colombo, Tuticorin, Cochin, or Narrakel, (and weather permitting, Beypore, Calicut, Cannanore and Mangalore,) and Carwar, 9th and 23rd August, and 6th and 20th September.

FROM BOMBAY.

For CALCUTTA, calling at the same ports as the Steamers from Calcutta for Bombay, 2nd, 16th, and 30th August, and 13th and 27th September.

For KURRACHEE, 6th, 13th, 20th, and 27th August, and 3rd, 10th, 17th, and 26th September.

For PERSIAN GULF, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Bussorah, and carrying Passengers and Cargo for Bagdad, 6th and 20th August, and 3rd and 17th September.

FROM MADRAS.

For RANGOON, calling at Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam and Bimlipatam, 13th August, and 10th September.

Managing Agents............Messrs. MACKINNON, MACKENZIE and Co., Calcutta.
Agents at Bombay............Messrs. WILLIAM NICOL and Co.
,, Madras............Messrs. BINNY & Co.

COMPAGNIE LYONNAISE D'ASSURANCES MARITIMES—LYONS.—The undersigned having been appointed AGENTS of the above-mentioned MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY are now prepared to accept Risks and grant Policies on every kind of Produce, either by Steamer or by Sailing Vessel to any Port.

All risks accepted by the Compagnie Lyonnaise d'Assurances Maritimes are participated in equally by the following old-established French Companies, viz. :—

Le Lloyd Francais, established 33 years.
La Compagnie Francaise, established 10 years.

Bombay, 19th April 1870. GADDUM & Co.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the PARTNERSHIP formerly carried on between JEHANGIERJEE FRAMJEE JUSSAWALLA and the late JAMSETJEE COOVERJEE JUSSAWALLA, in Bombay and elsewhere, under the Names and Styles of JEHANGIER NUSSERWANJEE & Co. and JEHANGIER & Co., was FINALLY DISSOLVED by mutual consent on the 3rd day of November 1869. The business of the said Firms will continue to be carried on as follows :—At Bombay, Lahore, Meean Meer, Sealkote, Delhi, Ferozepoor and Jullunder, by Cowasjee Jamsetjee, Dhunjeebhoy Jamsetjee and Ruttonjee Jamsetjee—in Bombay in the name of Jamsetjee Cooverjee's Sons, and elsewhere under the name of Jamsetjee's Sons. And at Bombay, Kurrachee, Sukkur, Mooltan, Peshawur, Rawul Pindee and Murree Hills, by Jehangier Framjee—In Bombay under the name of Jehangier Framjee & Co., and elsewhere as Jehangier & Co. The Outstandings of the late Firm in Bombay will be recovered by Jamsetjee Cooverjee's Sons only. The debts of the Bombay Firm will be paid by Jehangier Framjee and Jamsetjee Cooverjee's Executors. All other Claims against the said Firms are to be made, and all debts due to the said Firms are to be paid to the continuing Firms respectively.—Dated this 7th day of September 1870.

JEHANGIER FRAMJEE,

COWASJEE JAMSETJEE JUSSAWALLA,
DHUNJEEBHOY JAMSETJEE JUSSAWALLA, by his Constituted Attorney, Cowasjee Jamsetjee Jussawalla,
RUTTONJEE JAMSETJEE JUSSAWALLA,
} Sons and Executors of the late Jamsetjee Cooverjee Jussawalla.

RE DAVID LAUCHLAN, DECEASED.—PURSUANT to Act XXVIII of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India, entitled, "The Trustee's and Mortgagee's Powers Act 1866," NOTICE is hereby given, that all persons being Creditors of, or otherwise having Claims upon or against the Estate of DAVID LAUCHLAN, formerly of No. 7 Spencer Villas, Saint James' Road, Croydon, but late of No. 3 Elgin Villas, Elgin Road, Addiscombe, Croydon, in the County of Surrey, deceased, who died at Elgin-place aforesaid on the 30th day of October 1869, and Letters of Administration of whose personal Estate and Effects (with the Exemplification of the Probate of the last Will and Testament of the said deceased, issued out of the Principal Registry of Her Majesty's Court of Probate in England, annexed,) were on the 13th day of August 187 granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, to HENRY RENDALL CORMACK, of Bombay, British merchant, a Partner in Firm of Messrs Sir Charles Forbes & Co., and one of the Constituted Attorneys of Mary Anne Lauchlan, widow, the relict, the sole Executrix named in the last Will and Testament of the said David Lauchlan, deceased, are required on or before the 17th day of September 1870 to send to Messrs RIMINGTON, HORE and LANGLEY, of Bombay, Proctors for the said Administrator, the particulars of their Claim upon or against the said Estate, and that at the expiration of such time the Administrator will hand over the whole of the Assets of the said deceased to the said Mary Anne Lauchlan, as such Executrix as aforesaid, having regard to the Claims of which he shall then have notice. ALL PERSONS INDEBTED to the said Estate, or having property of the deceased in their hands, are hereby required forthwith to pay or account for said debts or property to the said Administrator.—Dated this 17th day of August 1870.

RIMINGTON, HORE, & LANGLEY,

Applicant's Proctors.

METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.—FOR SALE, 6, 8 & 10 H. P. Portable ENGINES, by Messrs. Clayton and Shuttleworth.

7 inch Centrifugal Pump, by J. & H. Gwynne.
Double Barrel Hand Pumps.
Hand Pumps on Tripod Stands.
Eade's Patent Pulley Blocks.
Traversing and Haley's Jacks.
Contractor's Plant of all kinds.
Galvanised Corrugated Iron, in sheets, 6, 7 & 8 feet long, 16, 18, 20 & 24 gauges.

Plans and Estimates given for Ornamental Gates, Railings, and all description of Machinery.

W. NICOL & Co.

NOTICES.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—The undersigned is prepared to receive TENDERS for the SUPPLY of 5,000 Tons of FRESH COAL, to be delivered before the 30th November.

The whole of the Coal to be subject to the approval of the Company's Locomotive Superintendent ; to be weighed on delivery, or taken at bill of lading weight, less an allowance for wastage at the Company's option.

Sealed Tenders endorsed "Tender for Coal," specifying distinctly the description of the Coal and date of shipment, will be received at the Company's office up to noon of the 19th instant. The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

H. P. LE MESURIER, Agent.

Company's Offices, Bombay, 13th September. 1870.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

CONTRACT FOR LANDING AND DELIVERING CONSIGNMENTS.

The undersigned will receive TENDERS for LANDING and DELIVERING the CONSIGNMENTS of the Company from Ships in Harbour, for a period of one year, from 1st January 1871.

The Contract to continue on the same terms, subject to six months' notice on either side.

Conditions of Contract, and the Forms upon which only Tenders will be received, can be obtained on application at the Agent's office.

Sealed Tenders addressed to the undersigned and superscribed "Tenders for Landing and Delivering Consignments," must be lodged at the Company's offices by 15th September at noon.

The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

H. P. LEMESURIER, Agent.

Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, 18th August 1870.

GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS AT THE BROACH AND AKOLA EXHIBITIONS 1868.

GOLD KEYLESS HUNTERS and SEMI-HUNTERS, Plain or Engine-turned Cases. Rs. 225.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

LADY'S small GOLD HUNTERS, Enamelled and Jewelled Cases. Rs. 150.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

SILVER KEYLESS HUNTERS, 1st quality, Patent Lever, extra finished. Rs. 100.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

SILVER HUNTERS, Patent Lever, 3/4 plate, in strong good Silver Cases, Engine-turned, very serviceable, warranted for two years. Rs. 50.

The same Watch, Keyless. Rs. 70.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

OFFICE CLOCKS, Patent Lever, Octagon or Round, imitation Walnut, 8-days, with Bell. Rs. 25.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

ICES! ICES!! ICES!!!

JEWANJEE'S EXCHANGE.

Messrs. JEEWANJEE & Co. beg to intimate that they have arranged to have Superior ICE CREAMS and WATER ICE always ready at their Tiffin Rooms, at the corner of Meadow Street and Hummum Street, at 4 Annas a Glass.

JEWANJEE'S EXCHANGE.

(By JEWANJEE & Co., Proprietors Byculla Hotel).

Messrs. JEWANJEE & Co. beg to intimate that their FIRST CLASS TIFFIN and BILLIARD ROOMS in the commodious premises at the corner of Meadow Street and Hummum Street are open daily, and that Hot-chops, Steaks, and Oysters, &c., &c., are served up in a superior style, at a minute's notice.

The Billiard Room and ordinary Tiffin Room are on the ground floor, and on the first flat there are half a dozen nicely fitted up private rooms for tiffins.

A First class selection of WINES, SPIRITS, and BEER, &c.

JEWANJEE & Co.

BYCULLA REFRESHMENT ROOMS.

JEWANJEE AND COMPANY, Proprietors of the Byculla Hotel, beg to intimate that they have now OPENED a REFRESHMENT ESTABLISHMENT in connection with their Billiard Room adjoining the Byculla Hotel, where Steaks, Chops, and other Refreshments can be had at any hour at reasonable prices. Care will be taken to serve only first class meats, and excellent arrangements have been made for cooking at a moment's notice, by means of a patent stove, just received from Europe, any dish in the bill of fare.

Private Rooms have been expressly built for the accommodation of Visitors, in connection with the Billiard Room, which has been refitted, and in which there are now four first-class Billiard Tables, brilliantly lighted with Gas.

Wines and Spirits and American Drinks of every description can be had at the bar of the Billiard Rooms.

THE POONA HOTEL,

(Close to the Poona Boating Club House),

By JEWANJEE & Co., Proprietors of Byculla Hotel.

JEWANJEE & Co., in again thanking their Patrons of last Season, would beg to remind the Gentry of Bombay and Poona of the superior accommodation for Visitors afforded by the Poona Hotel. The Hotel contains spacious Rooms, well adapted to the accommodation of Families, and has been fitted up in a style which ensures the comfort of Visitors. An important feature is the exceedingly pleasant situation of the building—close to the Bund, with a large Garden running down to the river's side. The Poona Boating Club's premises are close to the Hotel, and the Crews practise in front of the Building.

The Table is supplied in first class style, and the Wines, &c., are of the finest quality.

By unremitting attention to the wishes and comfort of Visitors, Jewanjee & Co. hope to merit a continuance of the favours of their former Patrons, and to maintain the reputation of the Poona Hotel as being the best in Poona.

June 29, 1870.

ENGLISH HOTEL,

BRITISH HOTEL LANE,

APOLLO STREET.

THIS Hotel is fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner ; no expense has been spared to render it the most commodious and comfortable Establishment both for Gentlemen and Families to be found in Bombay.

The Sleeping Apartments and Sitting Rooms are replete with every convenience, and the strictest regard is paid to cleanliness throughout the premises. The Table will be found to be abundantly supplied with viands of unrivalled excellence, and the Culinary Department is under the immediate supervision of the Proprietor.

The Wines, Liquors, and Beer are of the very best description, supplied from the most celebrated houses in the London and Continental Markets. The Proprietor confidently recommends this Establishment to the patronage of Travellers and Residents, all of whom may be accommodated with the comforts of a home at moderate charges.

The Hotel is pleasantly situated, and within five minutes of the Railway Station and the Apollo Bunder.

GREAT EASTERN HOTEL, WINE & GENERAL PURVEYING COMPANY (Ld).

ALLAHABAD BRANCH.

HOTEL DEPARTMENT ONLY.

ALLAHABAD having now become an important city, to meet its growing requirements, the Company has, at considerable expense, enlarged and improved their Hotel by the addition of an upper storey. From its central position, and close proximity to the Railway Station, the Hotel offers to Travellers, wishing to break their journey, a comfortable and quiet resting-place, with Refreshments of the very best.

The Hotel is on the Queen's Road, Allahabad, and within an easy walk of five minutes from the Terminus. It is fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner, and suited both for Families and Single Gentlemen ; but the upper rooms are more especially adapted for Families, as they can be occupied one, two or three, en suite, with capital Bath Rooms attached. These Rooms are also, without exception, the coolest and most comfortable in the station.

The Wines, Spirits and Beer are selected from the Company's stock in Calcutta, and fresh supplies are sent monthly, thus ensuring to visitors the best and most unexceptionable articles of the kind to be procured in the North-Western Provinces.

A first-class slate Billiard Table is provided for the use of the Residents, and for the amusement during the short interval of Gentlemen passing through. The room is detached, and at some distance from the main building.

Terms—STRICTLY CASH.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR SEPTEMBER.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

CONTAINING the latest alterations in the time of running of the Trains on the various Lines of Railway, the time tables of the Local Trains between Bombay and Bandora, on the B. B. and C. I. and G. I. P. Lines, Steamer time tables, in addition to a large amount of interesting and useful information to travellers.

The Guide, having a large circulation amongst travellers, by rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for advertisements.

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Scale of Fares for Shigrams, Buggies, &c., in Bombay.
Scale of Fares for Palanquins.
Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour.

May be had at the Bombay Railway Termini, and of the following

Agents—

Bombay and Poona :—Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall.
Bombay :—Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.
Poona :—Messrs. Treacher & Co.
Alexandria :—Messrs. D. Robertson, and Co.
London :—Mr. G. Street, 30 Cornhill.

NOTICES.

WATSON AND SONS.

TENTH ADVERTISEMENT.

HAT DEPARTMENT.

BOYS' SOFT FELT HATS, Nearly indestructible and most comfortable for Children.

BOYS' BLACK FELT, size 18⅞ inch,...Rs. 2

BOYS' BLACK FELT, size 19¼ inch,...Rs. 2

BOYS' BLACK FELT, size 19⅝ inch,...Rs. 2

BOYS' BLACK FELT, size 20 inch,...Rs. 2

BOYS' BLACK FELT, size 20½ inch,...Rs. 2

BOYS' DRAB FELT, size 18⅞ inch,...Rs. 2

BOYS' DRAB FELT, size 19¼ inch,...Rs. 2

BOYS' DRAB FELT, size 19⅝ inch,...Rs. 2

BOYS' DRAB FELT, size 20 inch,...Rs. 2

BOYS' DRAB FELT, size 20½ inch,...Rs. 2

BOYS' BLACK FELT, with blue band and buckle.

BOYS' BLACK FELT, size 18⅞ inch, ...Rs. 2

BOYS' BLACK FELT, size 19¼ inch,..Rs. 2 8

BOYS' BLACK FELT, size 19⅝ inch,..Rs. 2 8

BOYS' BLACK FELT, size 20 inch...Rs. 2 8

BOYS' BLACK FELT, size 20½ inch,..Rs. 2 8

BOYS' DRAB FELT, with blue band and buckle.

BOYS' DRAB FELT, size 18⅞ inch,..Rs. 2 8

BOYS' DRAB FELT, size 19¼ inch,..Rs. 2 8

BOYS' DRAB FELT, size 19⅝ inch,..Rs. 2 8

BOYS' BRAB FELT, size 20 inch,..Rs. 2 8

BOYS' DRAB FELT, size 20½ inch,..Rs. 2 8

BOYS' STIFF FELT HATS.

BOYS' BLACK OXFORD, size 18⅞ inch,......Rs. 2 8

BOYS' BLACK OXFORD, size 19¼ inch,......Rs. 2 8

BOYS' BLACK OXFORD, size 19⅝ inch,......Rs. 2 8

BOYS' BLACK OXFORD, size 20 inch,......Rs. 2 8

BOYS' BLACK OXFORD, size 20½ inch,......Rs. 2 8

BOYS' DRAB OXFORD, size 18⅞ inch,......Rs. 2 8

BOYS' DRAB OXFORD, size 19¼ inch,......Rs. 2 8

BOYS' DRAB OXFORD, size 19⅝ inch,......Rs. 2 8

BOYS' DRAB OXFORD, size 20 inch,......Rs. 2 8

WATSON AND SONS,

CORNER OF RAMPART ROW.

ALLAN'S CYCLONIAN WATERPROOF SUITS, made expressly to resist the severest weather, warranted not to stick together, and will last for years.

Black Coat, Leggings, and Cap		Rs. 30
Drab ditto ditto		35

For Waterproof Suit send size of chest, height, and Cash.

A few Waterproof Saddle Covers.

A JOB LOT OF SCOTCH TWEED'S, at reduced prices for monsoon wear.

Double breasted Coat and Trousers	Rs. 20
Fancy dark silk mixed Tweeds	
Double breasted Coat and Trousers	30
Drab and Brown Alpine Hats Rs. 5 to	6
Black Merino Cork lined Hats	7

HOSIERY, English-made Shirts, Collars, and Fancy Ties, Merino and Woollen Hose, Merino and Wool Under Shirts, Cotton and Woollen Sleeping Suits, from Rs. 12 to Rs. 18.

SPLENDID LARGE CARPETS, 30 by 22, 10 by 7, and 6-6 by 4-6, Portmanteaus, Coupling Straps, Scotch Mauds and Rail Rugs.

Terms Cash.

17 Apollo Street. A. ALLAN.

MESSRS. BADHAM & COMPANY,

APOLLO HOUSE,

BOMBAY.

			Rs. a.
BADHAM'S	Celebrated	Wove Flannel Shirts	9 0
BADHAM'S	,,	Silk and Wool	9 8
BADHAM'S	,,	Indian Shirt	7 0
BADHAM'S	,,	French Colored Shirts	65 0 per doz.
BADHAM'S	,,	White Shirts	60 0 ,,
BADHAM'S	,,	Overland Suits	35 0
BADHAM'S	,,	Travelling Suits	35 0
BADHAM'S	,,	Silk & Wool Sleeping Suits	20 0
BADHAM'S	,,	All Wool Sleeping Suits	18 0
BADHAM'S	,,	Indian Suits for Sleeping	16 0
BADHAM'S	,,	Serge Suits	40 0

HOSIERS, GLOVERS AND GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN.

By appointment

To His Excellency the GOVERNOR GENERAL of INDIA.

WENHAM LAKE ICE COMPANY,

No. 9, MARINE STREET.

WENHAM LAKE ICE on SALE, wholesale and retail.

Pass Books for Monthly Credit Accounts available.

Particular attention paid to the execution of out-station orders.

Orders from out-stations must be accompanied by Cash or reference for payment in Bombay.

Orders by Telegraph should mention Bombay reference.

TOBACCO on SALE at the WENHAM LAKE ICE COMPANY'S OFFICES, No. 9, Marine Street, Fort.

GOLDEN ORANGE HONEY DEW, 1 to 5 lbs., Rs. 1-8 per lb., 20 lbs. and upwards Re. 1 per lb.

VIRGINIA PLUM, 1 to 5 lbs. Re. 1 per lb. ; 20 lbs. and upwards 14 annas per pound.

Orders from Out-Stations must be accompanied by Cash or reference for payment in Bombay.

SUNDRY ARTICLES of American Import on SALE at the WENHAM LAKE ICE COMPANY'S OFFICE, No. 9, Marine Street, Fort.

Kerosine Oil—best refined.

900 Ash oars, 9 to 18 feet long	5 as. per foot.
100 barrels Navy Bread, 8,703 lbs.	Rs. 10 per cwt.
Platform Scales, weighing 1,200 lbs.	,, 125 each.
Do. 800 ,,	,, 100 ,,
American Union Scales	,, 30 ,,
Cheap Tea Scales, 8 lbs.	,, 15 ,,
Do. 4 ,,	,, 10 ,,
Post-office Scales, ½ oz.	,, 10 ,,
Preserved Lobsters, 1 lb. tins	,, 6 per doz.
Do. Oysters, ,,	,, 6 ,,
Condensed Milk ,,	,, 12 ,,
American Cheese	,, 1 per lb.

Orders from Out-Stations must be accompanied by Cash or reference for payment in Bombay.

KEROSINE OIL STREET LAMPS.—The undersigned have in stock a large supply of Victoria and Washington Street Lamps, as well as the internal parts of Victoria Street Lamps, which can be used in any ordinary Street lantern

The Victoria or Washington Street Lamps are in extensive use in Bombay, throughout the Presidency, and in the Native States. They are adapted for Verandahs, Gardens, or any out-door lighting where a lamp is required that neither wind nor rain affects.

Orders from Out-Stations must be accompanied by Cash or reference for payment in Bombay.

FARNHAM & Co.

THOMSON AND COMPANY,

CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,

Opposite the Secretariate,

22, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY,

BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT,

MAZAGON.

PRESCRIPTIONS.

Every care and attention is given to this Department of our business, and being under our personal superintendence, Physicians and Patients may rely on all articles being supplied of the best quality, and prepared with exactness and uniformity.

MEDICINE CHESTS IN GREAT VARIETY.

SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS CAREFULLY RE-FILLED.

Messrs. Thomson & Co. devote particular attention to Ships' Medicine Chests, and will, at any time, send on Board a competent party to have the Chest examined, free of charge.

PATENT MEDICINES.

Hair Brushes.
Nail Brushes.
Tooth Brushes
Combs.
Corn Plasters.
Perfumery.
Sponges.
Sponge Bags.
Flesh Gloves.
Chest Expanders.
Eau de Cologne.
Violet Powder.
Feeding Bottles.
Court Plaster.
Filters.

AND A LARGE STOCK OF OTHER SUNDRIES.

PIPES, TOBACCO, CHEROOTS.

Orders from Outstations, accompanied by a Bombay reference will receive every care and attention.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

PAYNE AND COMPANY,

WINE MERCHANTS,

ESTABLISHED IN CALCUTTA, UPWARDS OF HALF A CENTURY.

INDIAN ESTABLISHMENTS.

BOMBAY..........Elphinstone Circle.
POONA..........East Street.
CALCUTTA..........Belatee Bungalow.

WE beg to call the attention of Messes, Clubs and Residents of Western India and Madras to the undermentioned WINES, SPIRITS, &c., which cannot be surpassed at the respective quotations.

N. B.—In all instances we guarantee the quality and purity of our Wines and Spirits, and agree to take back, or exchange, any that may not be approved.

OUR QUOTATIONS for SPARKLING WINES, are for GOOD DELIVERY from our Godowns ; the risk of breakage and ullage is thereby avoided by the consumer.

All our choice high class Wines arrive per the Overland Route or via the Suez Canal.

CHAMPAGNES.

Credit. Rs. a.		Cash. Rs. a.
32 0	Cordon Bleu, a pure, light dry Wine	28 0
39 0	Light Dry Sillery, more body	35 0
42 0	Silver Neck, with * (star)—brand, Payne & Co.	38 0
42 0	Gold Neck, ditto ditto drier	38 0
45 0	Gold Neck, with ** (double star)—brand, Payne & Co., selected from one of the first Cuvées of '65 vintage, very dry and choice	40 0
45 0	No. 1 Gold Neck, dry, 1st quality, extremely delicate	40 0
45 0	No. 2 Gold Neck, very dry, ditto ditto	40 0
45 0	No. 3 Gold Neck, extra dry, ditto ditto	40 0
	The peculiar dryness of Nos. 2 and 3 find favour at the Principal Mess Tables and Clubs of Europe.	
	Single Magnums, specially selected from a good Cuvée, suitable for Clubs and Messes. Per case	42 0

** Most of the above in pints at Rs. 3 extra per case of 2 doz. HALF PINTS Champagne at Rs. 9, Rs. 12, and Rs. 15 per dozen.

SPARKLING MOSELLES.

36 0	Crown Brand, fine, recommended	32 0
37 0	Ditto—brand, Payne & Co., Coblentz	34 0
44 0	Ditto Nonpareil, extra superior	39 0

SPARKLING HOCKS.

36 0	Crown Brand, fine, recommended	32 0
45 0	Ehrenbreitstein, pale and elegant	40 0

STILL HOCKS.

20 0*	Laubenheim, Vintage 1868	18 0
23 0	Bodenthal ditto 1862	20 0
23 0	Geisenheim ditto 1862	21 0
23 0	Erbach ditto 1862	21 0
29 0*	Nierstein ditto 1862	26 0

STILL MOSELLES.

23 0	Winningen Vintage 1862	20 0
25 0	Brauenberg ditto 1862	23 0
30 0*	Scharzberg ditto 1862	27 0
28 0	*Stein Wein*, in original bottles, much appreciated	24 0

CLARETS.

12 0	Vin Ordinaire	10 0
15 0	Payne's Medoc	13 0
15 0	Breakfast Claret	13 0
17 0	Saint Julien	15 0
20 0	Batailley	18 0
20 0	Beycheville	18 0
22 0	Chateau Larose	20 0
34 0	Chateau Leoville	28 0
34 0	Chateau Langoa	28 0

BURGUNDY, SPARKLING.

42 0	Red, very fruity	36 0
42 0	White, a full flavoured Wine—Brisk	36 0

SHERRIES.

	Mark. Seal. Quality and Peculiarity.	
20 0*	△B Red—A full flavoured Dinner Wine	18 0
20 0	△A Red—Quality as above, but drier	18 0
26 0	△C Red—Pale, rich flavoured Dinner Wine	22 0
27 0	◇1 White—Pale, delicate and nutty	24 0
30 0	◇2 White—Mellow, fine, and dry, recommended	27 0
32 0	◇3 White—Also very dry and delicate	29 0
33 0	◇4 White—Vino de Pasto, choice, old and delicate	30 0
33 0	Amontillado, pale, delicate and very dry	30 0
36 0	Manzanilla, pale, old, and very choice. We offer it to those who can appreciate the extremely delicate flavour and dryness peculiar to this Wine	32 0

PORT.

The sole produce of the Upper Douro.

Credit.		Cash.
18 0*	(One Grape,) a full-bodied fruity Wine	16 0
24 0*	(Two Grapes,) a superb full flavoured Wine, very mellow, a good After-Dinner Wine	21 0
30 0	(Three Grapes,) a fine Invalid Port, it possesses a Burgundy flavour with a fine bouquet and good body	27 0

BRANDIES.

27 0	Pure Pale Brandy, Trade Mark	24 0
29 0	Ditto ditto Gold Vine Leaf	27 0
32 0	Ditto ditto Green Vine Leaf	29 0

36 0	TENT WINE	32 0
18 0	OLD MARSALA Z.	16 0
25 0	BUCELLAS, light and dry	22 8

Those brands with an * (asterisk) shortly expected.

SUNDRY SPIRITS EXTRA FINE.

DUTCH LIQUEURS.

BASS'S BEER,

Bottled by H. Stone & Co.

Also our own Trade mark, extra Gravity.

Rs. 6 per dozen..........Quarts.
,, 4 ,, ...Pints.
,, 12 ,, ...Magnums.

N.B.—The Trade supplied on liberal terms.

PAYNE AND COMPANY,

BOMBAY, POONA AND CALCUTTA.

BASS'S BEER IN HOGSHEADS.

THE NEW SEASON'S BEER

Our next shipment is due in all September per "Balkamah."

ORDERS NOW BEING REGISTERED.

PAYNE AND COMPANY,

BOMBAY, POONA AND CALCUTTA.

CHAMPAGNE FOR CUP.

CORDON BLEU,

A pure light dry Wine.

Rs. 28 per doz. Cash. *Good delivery.*

This Wine, although cheap, is really a good wholesome Champagne—pure Epernay.

We recommend it for Tiffin or Evening parties.

PAYNE AND COMPANY,

BOMBAY, POONA AND CALCUTTA.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, the following WINES, shipped by Messrs. Frederick Giesler & Co., London :—

Champagne	Quarts, in Cases of	1 doz.	Rs. 40 each.
Do.	Pints do.	2 ,,	,, 43 ,,
Moselle	Quarts do.	1 ,,	

W. NICOL & Co.

IND COOPE & Co.'s INDIA PALE ALE.—OUR INDIA PALE ALE, Bottled by ourselves, can only be procured in Bombay, through our Sole Agent, MR. EDULJEE PALLONJEE BOTTLEWALLA.

London, 26th Aug., 1867. IND COOPE & Co.

A NEW SUPPLY of the above celebrated INDIA PALE has just arrived by several vessels, and the undersigned is now prepared to execute orders for any quantity of Quarts or Pints.

EDULJEE PALLONJEE BOTTLEWALLA.

Bombay, 1st September 1870.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned.

		Rs. a. per doz.
Bass's Beer, bottled by Purt of London	quarts	5 4 ,,
Ditto Ditto Ditto	pints	3 4 ,,
Frederick Geisler & Co.'s Champagne	quarts	40 0 ,,
Ditto Ditto	pints	22 0 ,,
Ayla Albrecht & Co. Ditto Chateau D'Ay	quarts	30 0 ,,
Ditto Ditto Ditto	pints	16 0 ,,
Sechbach Erlanger & Co.'s Champagne, Imperial, 1st quality	quarts	36 0 ,,
Ditto ditto 2nd quality	pints	32 0 ,,
Ditto Sparkling Moselle	quarts	35 0 ,,
Ditto ditto Hock	quarts	35 0 ,,
The United Vineyard Proprietors Company of Cognac Brandy		22 0 ,,

ALSO.

Hodson's Paint and Varnishes.
David Corsar's Canvass.
Cleaver's Toilet Soap and Perfumery.

Bombay, May, 1870. MARTIN, YOUNG, & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned—

	Rs. per doz.
CUNLIFFE DOBSON & Co.'s	
Champagne, Quarts	Rs. 40 per doz.
Do. Pints	,, 20 ,,
Moselle, Quarts	,, 42 ,,
Brandy ,,	,, 30 ,,
Sherry ,,	,, 25 ,,
Claret ,,	,, 23 ,,
CO LE & Co.'s	
Pale Dry Amontillado Sherry	,, 27 ,,
Port Wine of 1840 Vintage	,, 30 ,,
LARRONDE FRERES'	
St. Julien	,, 12 ,,
Margaux	,, 17 ,,
Chateau Leoville	,, 24 ,,
Old Cognac	,, 20 ,,
Superior Old Cognac	,, 25 ,,
DOMINGOS D'ALMEIDA SOARES'	
Port Wine of 1815 Vintage	,, 30 ,,
Do. 1847 do.	,, 24 ,,
J. J. RONALDSON & SONS'	
Sherry	,, 18 ,,

REMINGTON & Co.

GEORGE NICOLL AND Co.,

BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS,

24. MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

1, EAST STREET, POONA.

ELPHINSTONE STREET, KURRACHEE.

P. GRANT and SON, SADDLERS, &c., have commenced business again at No. 9 Hummum Street, where all orders will be attended to.

Orders from Out-stations to be accompanied with remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

DAILY MARKET PRICE CURRENT.

PUBLISHED by the MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER.

THE DAILY MARKET PRICE CURRENT gives the MAXIMUM PRICES of all the ARTICLES sold in the ARTHUR CRAWFORD MARKETS. Delivered daily to Subscribers to the "Bombay Gazette" for ONE RUPEE a MONTH. Single Copies, One Anna each. Those wishing to subscribe will please apply to the Manager, "Bombay Gazette."

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SPARKLING WINES.

Imported via the Suez Canal.

			Pts
CHAMPAGNE : Finest Dry	Magnums	Rs. 74 0	...
Do.	Quarts	36 0	19 8
Fine Sparkling	do.	32 0	17 8
Good do.	do.	27 0	14 8
MOSELLE : Nonpareil, Sparkling	do.	36 0	19 8
Muscatel	do.	32 0	17 8
HOCK : Nonpareil, Sparkling	do.	36 0	19 8

STILL GERMAN WINES.

	Qts.	Pts.
MOSELLE.—BRAUNBERGER	Rs. 25 0	...
HOCK.—JOHANNISBERGER	42 0	22 0
MARCOBRUNNER	34 0	...
FORSTER TRAMINER	34 0	...
RUDESHEIMER	26 0	14 0
HOCHHEIMER	23 0	12 8

BURGUNDIES—RED OR WHITE.

CHAMBERTIN	Rs. 32 0	17 0
NUITS	26 0	...
MACON	21 0	...
CHABLIS	22 0	...

BORDEAUX.

CHATEAU MOUTON,	Gold Capsule	Rs. 30 0	Rs. 16 0
,, RAUZAN,	Black capsule	25 0	14 0
,, LEOVILLE,	Blue capsule	22 0	12 0
,, PALMER,	Blue capsule	22 0	12 0
,, LAROSE,	Yellow capsule	18 8	10 8
ST. JULIEN,	Green capsule	17 0	10 0
CANTENAC,	Red capsule	15 8	9 0
MEDOC,	White capsule	13 8	...
HAUT SAUTERNES,	Red capsule	22 0	12 0

SHERRIES.

A 1 AMONTILLADO, an exquisite Wine	Rs. 38 0
AMONTILLADO, choice and superior	32 0
AMOROSO, full flavored, soft, and pale	28 0
SHERRY, GREEN SEAL, light gold colour	22 0
,, BLUE SEAL, extra pale and dry	22 0
,, BROWN SEAL, dry, pale and delicate	22 0
,, YELLOW SEAL, an excellent Dinner Wine	18 8
,, WHITE SEAL, an ordinary Dinner Wine	15 0
MARSALA, Virgin, Pale	15 8

MADEIRA.

VERY CHOICE EAST INDIA	33

PORTS.

	Qts.	Pts.
VERY OLD FIRM CRUSTED	Rs. 36 0	...
A 1 GOLD SEAL ; an Invalid's Wine	30 0	...
BLACK SEAL ; a Dessert Wine	24 8	14 0
RED SEAL ; a very good Wine	18 0	10 8

SPIRITS.

The Best and Oldest Imported.

COGNAC ; superior very Old Pale, Black capsule	Rs. 32
,, Superior, Old Pale, Yellow capsule	28
,, Pale, White capsule	25
RUM ; superior Old Jamaica	22
OLD TOM ; London Gin	21
WHISKY ; Irish	23
Scotch	22
GENEVA, in flasks (1 dozen in a case)	19

LIQUEURS.

	Qts.	Pts.
CURACOA ; finest Amsterdam, Orange or White	Rs. 40	22 0
MARASCHINO DI ZARA	,, 40	22 0
CHERRY BRANDY, best Copenhagen	,, 30	16 0
ORANGE BITTERS (the best)	,, 20	...

TO MERCHANTS AND GENERAL DEALERS our terms will be found MOST LIBERAL both with regard to Credit and Discounts.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.,

DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.

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TO BE LET, several Rooms and Godowns in Grant Buildings. Apply to the Manager, Land Mortgage Bank of India, Limited, Parsee Bazaar Street.

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NOTICE.—TO BE LET, with immediate possession, the FAVOURITE HOUSE called THE ROCK, at Chinchpoogly. For particulars apply to

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9th September 1870.

WANTED.

WANTED immediately a DONKEY ENGINE for FEEDING BOILER.—6 inches Stroke, Diameter of Plunger 3 inches. Apply to ROBINSON & Co., Nesbit Lane.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—The INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of NOWROJEE SORABJEE SUBADAR CEASES with our China Firm from THIS DAY.

શા૦ નરશી કેશવજીની કુ૦

SHAH NURSEY KESSOWJEE & Co.

Bombay, 12th September 1870.

MR. H. B. ADDIS,

CIVIL ENGINEER,

No. 18, Sassoon's Buildings, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay,

Is prepared to enter into CONTRACTS, and GRANT LICENSES, for the CONSTRUCTION and USE of MR. W. J. ADDIS' PATENT SINGLE RAIL SYSTEM, to parties requiring Tramway accommodation in their respective quarters. Localities visited, and Estimates furnished.

21st April 1870.

Agents required up-country. Terms on application.

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Goods of every description, obtainable in Bombay, supplied to up-country Messes, Residents, Contractors, and others. Machinery, Agricultural Implements, &c., &c., imported through their English Correspondents at the request of Constituents.

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JUDGMENTS delivered by MR. JUSTICE WESTROPP and SIR CHARLES SARGENT in the case of the

BANK OF BOMBAY

VERSUS

THE ORIENTAL BANKING CORPORATION.

The above have been reprinted in Pamphlet Form, and copies may be had in this Office. Price ONE RUPEE.

Bombay Gazette Office, April 4.

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Beg respectfully to invite the attention of Merchants, Captains of Vessels, Contractors, and the Public in general, to their large Stock, consisting of SHIP CHANDLERY of all sorts, including Anti-fouling Composition, for the bottoms of steam vessels and every description of engineering plant, for the repairs of steamers &c., &c. All articles supplied will be of the best quality and at moderate rates, and orders will meet with prompt execution, and be carried out in a manner which they trust will meet with approbation and a continuance of favours. A few articles on hand enumerated below, which may meet with attention :—

Peacock's and McInnes's Anti-fouling Composition.
McDougall's Disinfecting Powder.
Taps and Dies (Whitworth's) complete in Cases.
Low Moor Iron Bars, Plates and Rivets.
Best Triestine Flour in barrels at Rs. 24 a barrel.
Copper and Brass Pipes, of sizes.
Anti-Corrosive Paint.
Corrugated Hoop Iron.
Jim Crows.
Smiths' English Bellows.
Canvas.
Rollers, Skins.
Bundling Twine.
Portland Cement.
Paint Oil, of various sorts.
Wire Netting.
Fire Engines complete.
Patent Water Closets.
Traversing Screw Jacks.
Corrugated Iron.
Belting of sizes.
Clear Cloth.
Paper for Mill use.
Iron Tanks of sizes.
Fire Bricks.
Perforated Zinc Sheets.

N. B.—The Trade supplied at moderate rates.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET firm.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Noml. value persh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	4 p.ct.	Agra Bank	160
22,000	1,000	all	9 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,450
10,000	500	all	6 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	597½
10,000	500	100	6 do.	Ditto 2nd Res. Issue	170
5,250	1,000	all	12 p.ct.	Ditto of Madras	1,500
80,000	250	all	6 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	275
20,000	275	all	12 p.ct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	370
40,000	200	all	6 do.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	175
37,096	250	125	4 do.	National Bank of India	125
60,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	400

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 70	Colaba Land Co.	1,570
8,000	150	all	Nil	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld	168
2,750	2,000	2,000	Nil	Mazagon Land	1,070
6,000	2,000	1,400	Nil	Port Canning	290

PRESS COMPANIES

150	5,000	2,850	250 ps	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	2,200
200	2,000	1,100	100 do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	750
250	3,300	850	60 do.	Alexandra Press Co.	460
150	12,000	1,000	200 do.	Apollo Press Co.	7,600
200	2,000	all	375 do.	Bombay Press Co.	2,225
200	500	all	93 do.	Do. New	555
500	1,680	all	800 do.	Colaba Press Co.	6,500
350	2,000	all	...	East India Press Co	3,000
150	8,500	all	1,000*	Fort Press Co.	9,100
200	2,000	1,800	...	Framji Cowasji Press	925
200	4,000	all	246 ps	Hydraulic Press Co.	2,350
200	5,000	1,500	150 ps	Imperial Press Co.	1,325
1,000	5,000	2,000	20 ps	Kurrachee Press Co.	850
12,000	400	350	35 ps	Mofus. Press & G. Co.	340
125	2,500	all	350*	Prince of Wales Press	2,400 ex.
220	2,000	750	200 ps	Victoria Press, Madras	1,125
150	2,000	all	150 ps	Tinnevelly Press Co.	1,250
400	1,500	...	...	Carwar Company	700

*Per share for the half-year.

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

			Date of L'dation.		
—	500	75	Jan. '66	Bank of Bombay	22
	25	19½	...	Do. China	1
	250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank	1
	...	...	...	East India Bank's	22
	200	10	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	6
	200	68½	May '67	Royal Bank	5
	130	74	Apr. '67	Old Financial	1½

COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

—	5,200	1,750	Nov. '66	Back Bay Co.	700
	3,500	2,440	...	B'bay & Bengal S.S.	15
	5,000	2,700	...	Bombay S.	350
10,800	1,000	all	1,040	Elph'st'ne Land	15
10,800	1,000	670	676	Do. New	16

MISCELLANEOUS.

—	2,500	1,500	135 ps	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	820
4,000	50	all	5 pc.	Mechanics' B'ld'gs Co.	30
500	2,000	300	24 ps.	Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company	170
2,000	500	all	25 ps.	Treacher & Co.	375

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate
don	At sight	1s. 10⅛d.
ondon Banks	6 months' sight	1s. 10½d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	1s. 11d.
Do. Documents	6 Do. do.	1s. 11¼d.
alcutta	At sight	100¼d.
Do.	30 days' sight	100 par.
Do.	60 days' sight	99¾
Madras	At sight	99⅞
Do.	30 days' sight	99⅝
China	60 Do. do	222

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half percent	113½
Five percent.	107¼
Four percent.	97½
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	105½
Five per cent. Debenture Loan 1866-67	103½
15 years' Debenture Loans	108
10 years' do. do	106
5 years' do. do.	103
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	113
Do. Do. Market Rate	113

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Government Securities	4 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	6 ,,

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereign each	Rs. 10-6
Bank of England Notes	,, 10-4
Carolas	,, 290
Mexican Dollars	,, 220
Five-Franc Pieces	,, 203
Bar Silver	,, 106-1
Gold Leaf	,, 15-1
Bar Gold 10 oz. English	,, 16
Australian Gold	,, 196

CALCUTTA.

(From TOULMIN & Co.'s WEEKLY CIRCULAR, Sept. 10.)

DRAWING attention to the Export tables in this issue, the most conspicuous features in the trade of the port for the past eight months are the unprecedented heavy shipments of seeds, and the important falling off in the exports of cotton to Europe. Corahs, Gunny Bags and Shellac likewise call for remark.

EXCHANGE ON LONDON has remained steady throughout the week, rates therefore are the same as quoted last Saturday.

Sterling Quotations per Rupee.

Bank Bills	At Six months' sight	1s. 10½d.
1st Class Credits	Ditto	1s. 10 15/16d.
Document Bills	Ditto	1s 11¼d.

FREIGHTS have again further declined, and prospects look very bad indeed for ships. Excepting Jute, Rice and Tea all the export staples are in bare supply, and there is no likelihood of any improvement for six months to come. The disengaged tonnage in port has increased from 9 to 34,000 tons during the week, and there are still 18 ships at sea for this destination over 90 days out from home. If unfortunately the steamer Gambia has foundered in the Red Sea, the owners have a clear cause of action against Government to recover their loss, for it is perfectly well known that the authorized chart of that sea is all wrong, and that in fact the only possessor of a correct chart is the P. and O. company, who of course wont oblige their opponents with a copy, so that, unless the Government take immediate steps to issue a correct chart, the Gambia may be the opening of a chapter of serious accidents to steamers in the Red Sea, as nearly all the captains are strangers to this route.

INDIGO prospects are most unsatisfactory, last season's crop has not yet gone into consumption, and the stock in London alone is 18,000 chests, while in France and Germany, the largest consuming countries of the article, trade is at a standstill, and may continue so for months to come; and to crown all, last season's shipments to the Persian Gulf show a loss of about 25 per cent on cost price. Shippers take a most gloomy view of the future, and talk about paying for the incoming crop Rs. 50 to 75 per maund less than the prices paid last season. The great authorities on the coming crop reduce their estimates this week from 105—110,000 to 102—106,000 factory maunds.

BENGAL COTTON.—One or two purchases have been made for shipment to Europe at about Rs. 20 for fair in screwed bales. At this rate fair can be laid down to sell in Liverpool at 6¼d., and the latest quotation by telegraph is 6½d. Some consignments on native account both to England and China have taken place.

LIGHT GUNNY CLOTH FOR INDIAN COTTON BALES.—With a view to extend the consumption of this cloth, the price has been reduced to 1½ anna per yard, and cotton shippers in Bombay, Burmah, and the Coast should note this, while manufacturers should spare no efforts to introduce the article into America:—sooner or later, light Gunny Cloth must be adopted in the United States.

GUNNY BAGS for export have continued in good demand both for ready and forward delivery. Rice Port orders are in course of negotiation at very reasonable rates, considering the cost of the article, owing to the present high price of Jute as well as the future prospects of both. For local use have remained steady, and prices are firm. Some operations have been entered into during the week, which will thoroughly establish the preference lately shown for European power-loom bags as opposed to native hand-loom, and if the Chamber of Commerce will only take the hook question in hand, the natives may turn their hand-looms into ploughs, and increase the cultivation of Jute instead of squandering their time and labour in the out-of-date mode of making gunny bags by hand.

SALTPETRE.—The market has been very dull, with but little enquiry. Calcutta refined has been sold during the week at Rs. 7, but even at this reduction in price there are but few buyers. Stocks of crude in the bazar have increased to 14,000 bags.

MILITARY.

ARRIVAL.—SEPTEMBER 14.

Tremenheere, Major General, Chief Engineer, on duty, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—SEPTEMBER 14.

Bogle, Major, Royal Horse Artillery, on leave, to England.

Bray, Veterinary Surgeon, 2nd Hussars, on medical certificate, to England.

Gayer, Captain, 13th Regiment N. I., on duty, to Surat.

Saulez, Lieutenant-Colonel, Royal Artillery, on sick leave, to England.

Murray, Major, Royal Horse Artillery, on duty, to Sealkote.

Cracroft, Lieutenant, 2nd Madras Light Cavalry, on sick leave, to England.

Britten, Major, Staff Corps, on duty, to Bhosawul.

MADRAS ARMY ORDERS.

Head Quarters, Ootacamund.

The following postings are ordered:—

Major C. M. White, Staff Corps, from general duty at Madras—To join at the expiration of the leave granted in G. O. C. C. 3th June 1870.

Major W. H. G Palmer, Staff Corps, from general duty at Madras—To join.

The following removal is ordered:—

Lieutenant H E. A. Lawford, from Qr. Mr. 10th Nat. Infy. to attached 32nd Regt. N. I.

His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief has been pleased to order the transfer of 2nd Captain A. W. O. Whinyates, from the Officer's Battery to No. 5 Battery 23rd Brigade Royal Artillery, vice W. A. Warren, transferred to the Depot Brigade.

The following orders are confirmed:—

15th July 1870.—By the Officer Commanding 7th Native Infy. appointing Captain F. G. Rideout to officiate as Wing Officer, without prejudice to his present appointment as officiating Extra Wing Subaltern, vice Lieutenant-Colonel Saunders, acting 2nd in Command.

5th August 1870.—By the Officer Commanding Hyd. Sub. Force, appointing Pensioned Serjeant-major James O'Donnell, to act as Cantonment Serjeant-major at Secunderabad until 30th August 1870, with effect from 1st June 1870.

15th August 1870.—By the Officer Commanding 45th Foot, appointing Lieutenant W. Bride, Acting Instructor of Musketry, from 6th August 1870, vice Lieutenant G. G. Peterkin, who joins Depot companies.

Leave of absence:—

Divisional Staff.—Brigadier-General G. B. Shakespear, 10 days' station leave, from 7th September 1870, or date of departure.

79th Highlanders.—Lieutenant George Quin, from 15th August 1[illegible] or date of departure—Bombay, &c., to appear before a medical board.

79th Highlanders.—Ensign G. L. C. Money, from 15th to 20th August 1870, in extension of privilege leave—to enable him to join.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Simla, 4th September 1870.

Local rank is assigned to the undermentioned officer:—

Royal Engineers.—2nd Captain W. B. Holmes to have the rank of Captain, from the 13th of June 1868.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following promotion, subject to approval by Her Majesty:—

21st Foot—Ensign Anthony Cuthbert Dunn to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Carey, promoted. Dated 10th August 1870.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Lieutenant R. M. Stewart, 24th Brigade Royal Artillery, to act as Aide-de-Camp to Major General P. Hill, C.B., commanding the Lahore Division, with effect from the 25th June 1870, as a temporary measure.

1st Bengal Cavalry.—Captain M. Clementi, 1st Squadron Subaltern, and officiating 3rd Squadron Officer, to officiate as 2nd Squadron Officer. Dated 29th August 1870.

Lieutenant F. C. Burton, 2nd Squadron Subaltern, to officiate as 3rd Squadron Officer, in addition to his other duties vice Clementi, appointed to officiate as 2nd Squadron Officer. Dated 29th August 1870.

16th Bengal Cavalry.—Lieutenant and Local Captain A. L'E. H. Holmes, 1st Wing Subaltern, on probation, in the 15th Native Infantry, to be 2nd Squadron Subaltern, on probation, vice Hogge, transferred to the 24th Native Infantry. Dated 23rd August 1870.

6th Native Infantry.—Captain C. F. Thomas, 2nd Wing Subaltern, to be 1st Wing Subaltern, vice Minto, who vacated on taking furlough. Dated 2nd September 1870.

Lieutenant W. J. A. Birch, officiating 2nd Wing Subaltern, to be 2nd Wing Subaltern, vice Thomas. Dated 2nd September 1870.

Official intimation has been received of an exchange of battalions having been sanctioned between the under mentioned officers, provided the public be put to no extra expense by the arrangement, and that both officers join their respective battalions without delay:—

14th Foot.—Lieutenant L. K. Howat, to 1st battalion; Lieutenant G. VanHeythuysen, to 2nd battalion.

In continuation of G. O. C. C. of the 6th August, the undermentioned officer is reported to have passed the Higher Standard in Hindoostanee:—

Ensign A. T. S. A. Rind, 2nd Wing Subaltern 28th N. I., 102nd Foot.

The undermentioned candidates are reported to have passed the Lower Standard in Hindoostanee on the 1st August:—

Assistant Surgeon J. Leader, 2-13th Foot.

Assistant Surgeons W. M Courtney, D. N. Martin, M.D., and A. Deane, Indian Medical Service.

Gunner F. R. Bennett, No. 3 By, 22nd Bde. R. A.

The extension of general leave to remain at Cashmere granted to Lieutenant and Adjutant W. A. Smail, 36th Foot, by G. O. C. C. of 18th August, is cancelled at that officer's request.

The leave to Bombay and England, granted by G. O. C. C. of the 9th August, to Quartermaster C. Ward, 41st Foot, is cancelled at that officer's own request.

The following orders are confirmed:—

Allahabad Division Order, dated the 27th June last, directing Assistant Surgeon T. H. Hendley, attached to the Allahabad Garrison Hospital, to proceed to Chunar, and assume medical charge of that garrison from Assistant Surgeon D. J. Walsh, directed to proceed to Allahabad to give evidence at a Court of Enquiry.

Dated the 5th July last, directing Assistant Surgeon T. H. Hendley, on the return to Chunar of Assistant Surgeon D. J. Walsh, to proceed to Segowlee, and assume temporary medical charge of the 4th Bengal Cavalry, on the departure, on leave, of Surgeon Major D. Young, M. D.

Dated the 6th August, appointing Captain C. H. Palmer, Staff Corps, attached to the 4th Native Infantry, to officiate as Fort Adjutant, Chunar, during the absence of Captain W. S. Young, or until further orders.

Oude Division Order, dated the 29th July last, directing Staff Assistant Surgeon P Shepherd, M. B., doing duty with the 2 th Foot, at Fyzabad, to proceed to Lucknow, and take medical charge of C Battery, F Brigade, Royal Horse Artillery.

Dated the 4th August, attaching Assistant Surgeon A. H. Kelley, arrived from the Presidency, to the 13th Bengal Cavalry, for duty.

Meerut Division Order, dated the 8th August, directing Assistant Surgeon W. M Courtney to proceed from Meerut to Deerah Dhoon, and join the 2nd Goorkha Regiment.

Sirhind Division Order, dated the 4th August, appointing Major H. D. Battye, Staff Corps, to officiate as Assistant Adjutant General of the Division, during the absence of Lieutenant Colonel W. M. Cafe, V. C., on leave, or until further orders.

Lahore Division Order, dated the 3rd August, directing Civil Assistant Surgeon G. Massy to take medical charge of the 1st Goorkha Regiment, in addition to his other duties, as a temporary measure.

Rawul Pindee Brigade Order, dated the 30th June last, placing the services of Assistant Surgeon W. N. Keefer, who reported his arrival on the 21st idem, at the disposal of the Deputy Inspector General of the Circle, for employment in the Peshawur District.

Dated the 16th August, directing Assistant Surgeon J Lloyd, M. D., to do duty with the 24th Punjab Native Infantry, and placing Assistant Surgeon D. N. Martin, M.D., at the disposal of the General Officer Commanding the Peshawur District.

Peshawur District Order, dated the 17th August, appointing Assistant Surgeon D. N. Martin, M. D., to the medical charge of the 25th Punjab Native infantry, during the absence, on sick leave, of Assistant Surgeon J. Knox, or until further orders.

Agra Station Order, dated the 5th August, directing Assistant Surgeon T. Robinson, M.B., to proceed to Goona, for duty.

Cawnpore Station Order, dated the 31st March last, appointing Lieutenant W T. Blois, 1st Battalion 14th Foot, to officiate as Station Staff Officer, from the 1st April, no qualified officer being available, vice Captain Pearson, transferred as Brigade Major to Fyzabad.

Seetapore Station Order, dated the 4th August, directing Captain D. C. S. L. Carnegie, late 4th European Light Cavalry, to be re-attached to the 17th Bengal Cavalry.

Dinapore Station Order, dated the 2nd April last, appointing Lieutenant and Adjutant G. A. Hillyard, 3rd Battalion Rifle Brigade, to officiate as Station Staff Officer, vice Major F. Eteson, and pending the arrival of Major T. N. Baker, Staff Corps, there being no other qualified officer available.

Chunar Garrison Order, dated the 5th August last, appointing Lieutenant H. H. Mitchell, 3rd Battalion Rifle Brigade, to command the garrison, and to officiate as Fort Adjutant, in addition to his other duties, with effect from the 25th July, vice Captain W. S. Young, on sick leave.

Sapper and Miners Regimental Order, dated the 11th August, appointing Lieutenant W. North, Royal Engineers, a doing duty officer, and Lieutenant W. H. James, Royal Engineers, to officiate as doing duty officer, with effect from the 17th March last, vice Lieutenant E. Harvey, Royal Engineers, officiating Superintendent Park and Field Train.

3rd Battalion Rifle Brigade Order, dated the 6th July last, appointing Lieutenant F. G. D. Acland to act temporarily as Interpreter, from the 6th June 1870, vice Captain A. A. Kinloch, promoted.

10th Native Infantry.—Regimental Order, dated the 8th August, appointing Captain D. C. Hennessy to officiate as Quarter-master, on promotion.

Head Quarters, Simla, 5th September 1870.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, the following promotions and appointments in the 109th Foot, published in General Orders of the 16th of May and 15th of June last, are cancelled, viz.—

Lieutenant W. Luckhardt to be Captain.

Lieutenant O. Schmidt to be Captain.

Lieutenant W. H. Webb to be Adjutant.

Ensign W. H. Salmon to be Lieutenant.

Ensign A. H. Macintire to be Lieutenant.

Ensign A. J. F. Reid to be Lieutenant.

Dated 1st September 1870.

The following orders are confirmed:—

6th Bengal Cavalry.—Regimental Order, dated the 30th July last, appointing Captain R. M. Jennings, 3rd Squadron Officer, to officiate as 2nd Squadron Officer, vice Captain G. A. A. Baker, on furlough, with effect from the 30th idem.

13th Bengal Lancers.—Regimental Order dated the 5th August, making the following appointments, vice Lieutenant Colonel J. Watson, C. B. and V. C., Commandant, proceeded on leave:—

Captain R. C. Low, 2nd in Command and Squadron Officer, to officiate as Commandant.

Captain W. H. Macnaghten, 2nd Squadron Officer, to officiate as 2nd in Command.

Lieutenant D. H. Thompson, Adjutant, to officiate as 2nd Squadron Officer, in addition to his other duties.

14th Bengal Lancers.—Regimental Order, dated the 9th August, appointing Captain C. S. Morrison, 1st Squadron Subaltern, to officiate as 3rd Squadron Officer, during the time Lieutenant C. S. D. F. Roche may remain on the sick list, or until further orders.

2nd Native Infantry.—Regimental Order, dated the 21st July last, appointing Captain J. A. D. Gordon, 2nd Wing Subaltern, to officiate as Quartermaster, in addition to his other duties, no other officer being available, vice Lieutenant G. N. Channer, proceeded on sick leave, with effect from the 3rd idem.

29th Punjab Native Infantry.—Regimental Order, dated the 10th July last, appointing Lieutenant R. N. Harington, 2nd Wing Subaltern, to officiate as Quartermaster, in addition to his other duties, with effect from the 25th June, vice Captain A. Oldham, appointed Adjutant to the 12th Native Infantry; and directing Lieutenant Harington to officiate as Adjutant, in addition to his other duties, during the absence, on leave, of Lieutenant F. R. C. Voyle, or until furthers.

34th Native Infantry.—Regimental Order, dated the 11th August, appointing Captain E. S. Fox, attached to the regiment, to officiate as 1st Wing Subaltern, from the 5th idem, the date of his joining the regiment.

COURT MARTIAL.

Head Quarters, Simla, 6th September 1870.

At a General Court Martial, assembled at Peshawur, on Tuesday, the 9th day of August 1870, Captain Percy Wyndham Smith, of the General List of Bengal Infantry, was arraigned on the following charge:—

CHARGE.—With having behaved in a scandalous manner, unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, in having, at Dera Ismail Khan, about November 1869, dishonestly appropriated to his own use a watch, the property of Captain Walter Frank Shaen Perry, and sold the same to Mr. Joseph Wade.

FINDING.—The Court finds that Captain Percy Wyndham Smith, of the General List of Bengal Infantry, is not guilty of the charge.

(Signed) H. FRANCIS, Lieut. Col. and Col.,
Royal Artillery, President.

Peshawur, 10th August 1870.

Approved and confirmed.

(Signed) NAPIER OF MAGDALA, General,
Commander-in-Chief in India.

Head Quarters, Simla, 20th August 1870.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVAL.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
14	City of Paris	McDonald	Glasgow, May 18.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
14	Golconda (s)	Coleman	Aden and Suez.
	Emeu (s)	Perrins	China, &c.
	Lizzie Williams	Henry	Cochin.

The ship Trowbridge, Reynolds, to Galle, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The steamer Sumatra, to Aden and Suez, began to load yesterday.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.			
9	Surat (s)	Weston	Suez.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.			
9	Scotia (s)	....	Calcutta
	New Margaret	....	Rangoon.

THE COMMITTEE for the RELIEF of the SUFFERERS in the EUROPEAN WAR will be happy to receive CONTRIBUTIONS.

CHAIRMAN.
SIR MICHAEL R. WESTROPP.

COMMITTEE.
SIR JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY.
F. F. LIDDERDALE, ESQ.
W. NICOL, ESQ.
J. F MOIR, ESQ.
PERCY LEITH, ESQ.

BANKERS.
THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

THE WAR-TELEGRAMS

WILL BE ISSUED FROM THIS OFFICE TO-DAY AS SPECIAL EDITIONS IMMEDIATELY ON ARRIVAL.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

SCROGGIE—MANGAN—September 14th, at Kolapore, by the Rev. J. Taylor, William Reith Scroggie, to Miss Alice Mangan.

MADRAS.

BIRTHS.

LITHGOW—September 7th, at Kamptee, the wife of Stewart A. Lithgow, Esq., Surgeon 79th Cameron Highlanders, of a son.

RAYNE—September 5th, at Manantoddy, Wynaad, the wife of W. T. Rayne, Esq., of a son.

HARCOURT—September 6th, at Calicut, Malabar, the wife of G. L. Harcourt, Esq., of a daughter, who survived its birth but three hours.

MARRIAGE.

GRANT—FERRAND—September 8th, at St. Thomas' Church, St. Thomé, Madras, by the Revd. J. Gorton, acting Commissary of the Diocese, Willie Grant, Esq., Attorney-at-law, to Laura, eldest daughter of J. G. Ferrand, Esq., Acting Superintendent of Stamps, Madras.

DEATH.

HARCOURT—September 6th, at Calicut, Malabar, Lucy, wife of G. L. Harcourt, Esq., aged 27 years.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, &c.

BIRTHS.

BATTENBURGH—September 5th, at Oraie, Bundelcund, the wife of C. A. Battenburgh, Extra Assistant Commissioner, of a son.

HUME—September 7th, at Meean Meer, the wife of Captain E. Trevor Hume, R. H. A., prematurely, of a son—still-born.

DEATHS.

DEVINE—September 9th, at Allahabad, John Walter Beuren the infant son of Mr J. P. DeVine, Oil Factory Department, East Indian Railway.

McALPINE—September 5th, at Umritsur, of dysentery, Florence Brenda, the infant child of John L. McAlpine, Esq., C.E., D. P. W., aged 1 year and 26 days.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1870.

THE arguments of counsel and the length of time which has been taken in giving judgment in the application to the Calcutta High Court for the release of the Wahabee prisoners cannot fail to raise a sensation akin to despair in the breasts of both statesmen and jurists. For in spite of all true aphorisms about the bulwarks of the Constitution, of the danger of dealing with suspected persons as if they were convicted, in spite of Lord Chatham's praise of the three words "*nullus liber homo*" as worth all the classics, in spite of Magna Charta and all after-confirmations of that personal liberty and right of trial so justly dear to Englishmen, we affirm that there is no sensible and well-affected subject of the British Crown in this country who will not at once assent to the proposition that in the interests of general safety the Governor-General of India must be armed with powers, both municipal and political, with which no Minister in England need be trusted, except in emergent times of paramount necessity. The absolute need of entrusting the Governor-General in Council with the accumulated powers of an English Parliament, Queen, Lords and Commons combined, has been even recently admitted by that great constitutional assembly enabling him to promulgate ordinances which have immediate effect. Nothing could be more unconstitutional in one sense than this, except perhaps the Acts of Indemnity which every officer knows will sanction his proceedings in times when the pressure of public danger practically places all municipal laws in a state of suspension. While the effects of the mutinies are still felt throughout India, we can easily understand the apprehension with which the result of the Wahabee application was expected. The mere fact that the Viceroy had found it expedient to arrest men on suspicion of treason was, in the opinion of most who had a stake in the country, almost the same as proof of the high public expediency of his action. And as no public man had ventured to propose the repeal of the Bengal Regulation which was supposed to have given his proceedings the sanction of law, until the refusal of the writ of *habeas corpus* was known, there was throughout India a feeling of alarm lest this authority should be taken away perforce of long learned legal arguments as to the exact incidence of English common law on the mofussil, arguments which could not have entered into the contemplation of the Bengal Legislature when passing the Regulation. It was felt that the same reasoning as was put forth by the applicants would affect many other statutes and powers expressly or incidentally conferred by them. We may instance the Bombay Regulation XXV. of 1827, which is almost to the same effect, and most plainly intended to give the Governor in Council powers of placing individuals "under restraint without any immediate view to ulterior proceedings of a judicial nature." The powers of the Bombay Legislature being very limited, this authority was qualified by the proviso that "with reference to the individual the measure shall not be in breach of British law." As clearly indicating, however, the intention of the later Act III. of 1858, we may point out that this proviso was done away with by that Act, some difficulties having been raised during the mutinies and the power given to the Government was extended to the Presidency towns, doubts having been raised as to whether it was in force in the local limits of the High Courts. The only exemption made was in the case of *European* British subjects. The reason of this is too obvious for further remark. The necessity of some extra arrangements for State prisoners was again exemplified in the rules published under the Prisoner's Testimony Act this year. There could thus be no real doubt as to what was meant by the Indian Governments responsible for the peace of the country when they framed these laws; and as all laws require the sanction of the Crown, it was obvious that a very serious change would be made by operation of the High Court if these laws had been set aside as invalid because of their affecting some ancient Acts of Parliament.

The above is only one instance of the manner in which the decision of the Court if in favour of the prisoner (which it was not) might have deprived Government of a power which for the highest reasons of public policy as stated in the preamble had been expressly conferred upon them. We will now adduce another.

In 1827 the older Bombay statutes were condensed into what is called from its author the Elphinstone Code. That great statesman saw very clearly and constitutionally that laws should be made, published, and adhered to; and in the first regulation of this code it is stated that these regulations "should be of paramount authority on the points which they determine to all other acts, orders, or measures of Government." But Mountstuart Elphinstone had been in many wars and rebellions, and had seen from his youth up how our power in India was continually menaced by frontier tribes or feudatories, and how popular discontent or intriguing subjects often set our own regulated dominions aflame. Accordingly he made in the very first page of his code what he called "Rules for suspending the force of Regulations." It may interest our readers to know the very unconstitutional rules under which they have been living ever since. "In case of war or rebellion the Governor in Council may, by proclamation made in such manner as he may deem advisable, direct civil and criminal law to be suspended at such places and for such period while the war or rebellion continues as he may think necessary for the public safety." Treason and rebellion were to be tried by courts-martial in these places, and it was left to the Governor in Council to provide for other trials in any way he liked. The learned reader will observe that the above quoted rules entirely conflict with the provisions of the Petition of Right in allowing the Governor to create tribunals not established by statute or custom, and especially in allowing the promulgation of martial law. It is curious also to notice that the rules are in direct opposition to the first declaration in the Bill of Rights of 1689 (one of our bulwarks), which asserts "that the pretended power of suspending of laws or the execution of laws by regal authority without consent of Parliament is illegal."

We would as clearly as possible endeavour to bring this subject to the notice of the authorities now in time of peace, in hopes that the reasons for giving to Indian Governors powers unknown in England may be calmly considered. It is only in times of danger and rebellion and war that the laws above quoted are likely to be put in force, and as all men of mutiny experience are convinced, it is desirable that in time of action every man should know the full extent of his powers and duties. If rebellion should again break out, it would be better that the Executive should know and feel the sanctions conferred by law than that they should fight with halters round their necks like Governor Eyre, or many of the Punjaub officers in the beginning of the Mutiny, who, as Mr. Kaye informs us, *anticipated* legislation very early and accurately by assuming to themselves civil and criminal jurisdiction and introducing martial law without any statutory authority. Whatever may be said of Mr. Eyre, there was never any doubt that the prompt but unconstitutional illegalities committed in the Punjaub helped very much to the saving of our dominion; and most men have regretted that the authorities at Meerut stuck so carefully to the principles of the Petition of Right. They had, however, the law on their side: if they had despatched a red-handed miscreant of the bazaar without first, a magisterial enquiry; second, a trial with assessors in Session Court; third, the confirmation of sentence by a High Court, they would assuredly have themselves been legally guilty of murder. The mere statement of this effect of the Code of Criminal Procedure shows the absolute necessity of investing the Governors in India with the very powers of suspending all municipal enactments which were so strenuously refused to the Sovereigns of Great Britain. At present it is matter of doubt whether they have these powers. They are only likely to be questioned when exercised, and this is only likely to happen in times of rebellion or fanatic conspiracy, when it is obviously inexpedient that the Government should have to employ its officers in arguing such interesting questions as whether India was an uninhabited island where the first English settlers introduced English law. Whether India is a conquered country which retains its own *lex loci* until the conquerors abrogate it. Whether this *lex loci* was Hindoo or Mahomedan, or both or neither, or only so much as is consistent with Christianity. Whether supposing it to have been abrogated, this has been done in toto or partially. Whether supposing India not to have been an uninhabited island, English law was introduced by Act of Parliament or Charter of a Court or by local legislation. Whether the English law as it stood in 1726 is in force in the mofussil at all, and if so, to what extent. Whether supposing a defendant to be a Scotchman, he would be entitled to get Scotch law applied in a mofussil court against an Armenian plaintiff in the absence of express statute on the subject.

All these highly interesting subjects have exercised the minds of great advocates and judges from the time of the Mayor of Lyons and the Indian Chief to this Wahabee trial. Fifty years' discussion has done very little towards settlement of this basis of law. A highly-paid Commission has done a great deal towards the codification of Criminal Law, Procedure, Succession, and other great subjects. But if the question of jurisdiction is to be continually raised on the plea of *ultra vires* from time to time, the whole foundation on which these codes were framed will be undermined. While on the one hand we are earnestly trying to make the law certain and known and to condense it into portable volumes, on the other hand there is the greatest danger of all these efforts being useless, because of the introduction of this new element of old English common law where it was never before suspected to exist. The Penal Code will soon be of no practical value to the barrister who has not collated it with Bracton and Fleta, and Coke and Russell on Crimes; Knapp and his cases will soon rise into more importance than all the Acts of the Government of India. Our hitherto simply administered law will ere long be like that of England, too large to be made into either digest or code, because of the immense additions made to it by judicial decisions and inferences. As we said before, all jurists who feel for justice, except such as gain pecuniarily by legal difficulties, must be tempted to despair.

The slightest consideration of the subject shows the need either of some very plain declaratory Act excluding from the former all allusion to the vague, unknown common law of England, or a decision of the Privy Council having a similar operation. It is vain to argue as if India were England, the Governor-General a violent oppressor like King John or the Second James, and the army in India a dreaded instrument of tyranny which would rise against our personal liberties and introduce martial law, unless annually kept in check by a Mutiny Act. All experienced Anglo-Indians have seen that the army is our great security Since the time when the Company's troops smashed the rising system of petty feudal chiefs and robbers till now when the frontier is guarded all round and the turbulent chiefs of the interior are prevented from fighting each other by the general awe caused by our arms, India has never had an institution more strongly available for the maintenance of civil quiet. And as rebellions foment in the extreme shelter of our laws, which perhaps leave conspirators too long unmolested and give them too many chances of escape, it seems in every way desirable that the Viceroy should have the same and greater powers than Cicero possessed in the Cateline conspiracy. We only regret that the law is so uncertain as to necessitate long arguments and great expense of public money in upholding the power of the Government when exercised for the highest good of the State. It is absurd to find that a decision of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council is always wanted to settle whether the law of *felo de se* exists in India. But it is still more absurd to think that the Acts of the Government of India, both political and legislative, may be impeached as *ultra vires* in a local tribunal.

MR. DOSABHOY FRAMJEE deserves all the credit given him by Government for the manner in which he has discharged the onerous and important duties of Income Tax Collector. Among all the complaints we have heard against the tax there has been none against the Bombay Collector of the tax. The best proof of the popularity and efficiency of his services is to be found in the two facts that in the year to which the report published elsewhere refers, there was not a single appeal against his orders, and that Government is highly pleased with "the large sum realised." It will be seen from the last paragraph of Mr. Dosabhoy's report that he makes an earnest appeal for the exemption of incomes under a thousand rupees. It would give us great pleasure to see that very considerate suggestion adopted.

LIEUT. C. S. D. F. ROCHE, Bengal Staff Corps, has been allowed furlough to Europe for two years on medical certificate, under the furlough regulations of 1868.

LIEUT. SIDNEY JAMES WANDBY having completed twelve years' service, has been promoted to the rank of a Captain from the 4th September 1870, subject to H. M.'s approval.

THE Council of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay will meet in the Council House at Poona for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations, on Monday, 19th September, at mid-day.

COLONEL THORNHILL, Madras Staff Corps, well known for his services during the mutiny as First Assistant to the Resident at Hyderabad, has been appointed to act as Agent for the Governor-General at Moorshedabad during Mr. Buckle's absence.

MR. JAMES WESTLAND, C.S., Joint Magistrate of Jessore, will officiate as Under-Secretary in the Financial Department during Mr. Geo. Batten's absence on privilege leave. Mr. Westland, says the "Pioneer," took high University honours, especially as a mathematician, and has acted as Legal Remembrancer in Calcutta. He is a civilian of some seven years' standing only; but finance in India requires no special adaptation.

A CORRESPONDENT, writing from Cawnpore, informs the "Pioneer" "that the pontoon bridge on the river Ganges broke away at about 2 A.M. on the 9th, when fifty pontoons (half the bridge) in one piece were swept away with the strong current, but striking against one of the wells of the Oude and Rohilkund Railway bridge works they divided into two, and very probably have been heard of in Allahabad ere this. The river is, and has been for the last fifteen or twenty days, very high. In former years the highest it has reached has been about thirteen feet above barometer mark, but this year, and at present, it is 15 feet 8 inches."

THE following promotions and reversions in the Ordnance Department have been made from the 2nd September 1870, consequent on the return of Conductor Sutton from furlough:—

Conductor Henry Sutton to be Acting Deputy Assistant Commissary, vice Walsh. Acting Deputy Assistant Commissary Patrick Callaghan to revert to Conductor; Acting Conductor John McIntosh to Sub-Conductor, and Acting Sub-Conductor Williams Clews to Magazine Sergeant.

MR. SHAW's knowledge of Turki, has, it is stated, been a great help to the Yarkand expedition, and as Tara Sing, the great Sikh trader, has also some acquaintance with this dialect, the mission is not quite in such a helpless state as some imagined it might be. No less than 2,300 horse-loads of merchandise were passing downwards from Turkestan to the Palumpore fair, which this year ought to be even a greater success than it was in 1869. The mission was to have reached Yarkund by 18th August, and if the Ataligh Ghazee does not detain our fellow-countrymen in his capital, there is just a chance of the return of the party to the Punjab before the winter snows close the passes again.

THE BATTLE OF WOERTH.

(FROM A PRUSSIAN CORRESPONDENT.)

To the history of Prussia, already rich with victories, another proud day has been added, although we cannot deny that the victory of the 6th of August has been bought dearly and at the expense of much and noble blood. In my last letter I sent you a hurried description of the advance of our army, and I also let you know what regiment had suffered most in this battle of Woerth, and that the Prussian, Bavarian and Wurtumberg troops fought side by side in it with equal bravery. I will only add, therefore, a few lines more regarding this battle to my former letter, especially as I have grave doubts whether this letter will ever reach you, for we are in reality cut off here from all communication. We have very nearly forgotten that there are such things as newspapers in the world, and of the events which happen out of our immediate neighbourhood we know nothing. However, it appears to me that all our energies should be concentrated now to despatch troops, meat, and provisions of every description to France as quickly as we can possibly manage to do so, and to take away from it the thousands of prisoners, wounded and sick, and that all the rest should be a matter of secondary consideration. The Battle of Woerth was so far an unintentional one, that in accordance with our dispositions for this campaign it should not have been fought at such an early date. The French position on the hills with artillery on their summits and thousands of marksmen concealed by hedges, ditches, or by any little elevation of the ground, was an immensely strong one. The Bavarian riflemen, animated with one feeling, the thirst for glory, commenced the battle and fought for upwards of an hour against greatly superior forces, and with a truly wonderful perseverance stood their ground, never once falling back by a single step. But now the Prussian columns commenced to expand themselves with that celerity in their manœuvres with which all the movements in the Prussian army are executed. If on the 4th August at Wissembourg the Bavarian corps had the post of honour, to-day it was the 11th Corps and the regiments 80, 81, 83, 87, 95, 96 and 32 fought with immense bravery, although owing to the tremendous destructive effect the enemy's fire had amongst their ranks they were unsuccessful at the commencement in all their attempts to gain any ground from the enemy. The regiment No. 94 from Weimar lost here two field officers and eight captains killed and wounded, and the Hessian regiment from Hanau and No. 95 from Gotha lost both more than half their officers. The French troops, however, fired off their Chassepôts too quickly and at too long distances; the mitrailleuses, when their bullets hit, which however was not often the case, had a very destructive effect. Thus stood the battle for a long time, and in spite of all bravery the Prussian troops were unable to gain any ground from the enemy, and in fact found it hard work to maintain their position. Several of the Prussian regiments had suffered so severely, that it was found necessary to withdraw them to reform them again, but bringing continually fresh troops to the front. Whenever the French troops left their entrenched position and tried an attack against our troops they were repulsed to their old positions with loss. Our four-pounder rifled batteries advanced at full speed, with an utter disregard to all obstacles, up to the foremost lines of our shirmishers, and thus succeeded in silencing several of the French mitrailleuses. The Bavarian artillery also distinguished itself through its excellent firing. Towards noon, when the vehemence of the battle reached its height, the Crown Prince ordered the Wurtemberg division, which had been kept in reserve up to that moment, by a flank movement to threaten the enemy's right flank. With a shout of hurrah the brave Wurtumbergers received this order and were soon hotly engaged with the enemy. The Crown Prince ordered at the same time that fresh Prussian regiments and Bavarians should be led to the attack. With shouts of hurrahs from the regiments thus called upon, this order was greeted, and in spite of the desperate obstinacy with which the French troops, with Marshal Macmahon in their foremost ranks (report says that he was wounded) tried to resist this onslaught of our troops, it was a futile attempt. The rush of the Prussians and Bavarians was too powerful, they annihilated a regiment of Zouaves, which stood nobly defending its ground up to the last man. The enemy's force was broken, and towards 4 o'clock he gave up contesting any longer the possession of the battle-field and commenced a hurried retreat. We have captured some 40 guns and mitrailleuses, two eagles, an immense amount of materiel, some 5,000 prisoners, and some 3 or 4,000 wounded. Unfortunately the ground was unsuitable for cavalry and consequently we could scarcely make any use of this arm: we have, however, now sent off six Prussian regiments of cavalry to pursue the enemy. The whole corps of Macmahon's army has been totally routed and dissolved, and a few men are all that is left of their Zouaves and Turcos. Our own loss is estimated at from 4,000 to 5,000 in killed and wounded, amongst the latter General von Bose, the Commander of the 11th Corps. It will be a consolation to many to hear that most of the wounds are not considered dangerous, as with the Chassepôt fired at a long distance the bullet loses all force and penetrates without smashing bones; the bullets also from the mitrailleuses have not much force, and the wounds they create are in consequence generally not of a dangerous description. At present our army is advancing, our troops have occupied Hagenau and the railway up to this place has been ordered at once to be repaired. Bitsch has been cut off and surrendered. The Prussian Sixth Corps, which had been kept in reserve and as a corps of observation in Silesia, has joined us and has been ordered to relieve some regiments of the 5th and 11th Corps, who are to have some rest after their late hard fighting. However, there is no want of troops, new legions arrive daily from Prussia to follow us. The morale of the army is excellent, and a true comeradeship exists between the Bavarians, Wurtumbergers and Prussians, who wherever they meet greet each other with shouts of Hurrah! We are German! Hurrah! To Paris! Down with Napoleon! He has deserved it, for it is alone his fault that we are here! Alsace must and shall again become a German province! These are the constant expressions of officers and men. The inhabitants of Hagenau, Sulz, and Wissembourg are courteous and civil towards our men, they admire our strict discipline, and what pleases them is that our men pay with cash for everything in their quarters with the exception of the board to which they are entitled. I am sorry to have to confirm that the Turcos murdered the wounded; and the Bavarian tooops say that they are not going to grant any more quarter to these troops, and even French officers express their indignation that the Emperor should make use of these wild savages in a European war. An old French sergeant, one of our prisoners, told me that he had himself bayonetted a Turco for cutting off the head of one of our wounded. I must acknowledge with admiration the very brave and adroit fighting of the French troops. We find them altogether much more dangerous adversaries than the Austrians in 1866, and they are not at all as helpless as the latter were when left without officers.

As to provisions, up to the present we have felt no want, as the provision trains are innumerable. Certainly we shall have more difficulty in the future, when we can no longer depend on the railways to bring up our supplies. Every exertion is made to take care of the wounded, but I regret deeply to have to state that with the many thousands of wounded on our hands there is still much to be desired and I cannot deny that our surgeons and Krankenwärter are insufficient for such numbers.—*Cologne Gazette*, August 19.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE WAR.

By British Indian Cable.

LONDON, 13TH SEPT., 11-20 A.M.

The King of Prussia telegraphs that after the capitulation of Laon and the entry of the German troops the citadel was blown up, killing and wounding 95 Germans and 300 of the French. The disaster is attributable to treachery.

The Paris Ministry announces that Toul repelled an assault of the Prussians on Saturday with great loss.

The Commandant of Soissons has refused to surrender the fortress.

The Pope has protested against the Italian occupation of Roman territory, but has ordered the troops not to resist.

By Indo-European Telegraph.

LONDON, 13TH SEPT., 11-30 A.M.

Eighteen of the survivors of the Captain have arrived at Portsmouth. They report that the vessel capsized and sank in three minutes.

Great hopes are entertained at Paris that the efforts of the Neutral Powers will secure an armistice. The Diplomatic body have consequently postponed their departure.

The Orleans Princes have quitted Paris at the request of the Provisional Government.

The Empress Eugenie is staying at Hastings.

THE TRAGEDY AT LAON.

Another telegram from the Foreign Office at Berlin to the German Consul at Bombay, of which the subjoined is a translation, gives further particulars of the distressing occurrence at Laon:—

"TELEGRAM.

"BERLIN, 13TH SEPTEMBER, 10-50 A.M.

"Official military intelligence from Rheims.—It is reported officially that Laon surrendered on the 9th to the sixth division of Cavalry. After the capitulation was concluded the fourth company of the fourth battalion of our Jaegers occupied the citadel. When the last man of the French Gardes Mobile had left the citadel, the enemy, in violation of the stipulations agreed to, fired the powder magazine. Terrific destruction of the citadel and in the town. Duke Wilhelm (of Mecklenburg) wounded. Ninety-five 'Jaegers' of the company and over three hundred 'Gardes Mobile' dead or wounded.

"VON PODBIELSKI."

TELEGRAMS TO THE PAPAL STATES.

THE Government Telegraph Office has placed at our disposal the following telegram:—

"Telegraphic communication with the Papal States suspended."

POONA RACES, 1870.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

STEWARDS.—Hon S. Mansfield, C. S.; W. H. Havelock, Esq., C. S.; Colonel Hankey, 83rd Regiment; F. F. Arbuthnot, Esq., C. S.; Major Lukin, 3rd Hussars; T. Macartney Filgate, Esq.; Henry Daniell, Capt., Honorary Secretary.

THIRD DAY: TUESDAY, 13TH SEPTEMBER 1870.

TO-DAY's was, perhaps, the best of the three days' racing we have had, at any rate "the glorious uncertainty of the turf" was never better exemplified, as only one favourite won—Emigrant—and he received three pounds from Arabs and couldn't help winning. The Kirkee Stakes brought seven horses to the post, of whom Damascus was slightly the favourite, but Dubious and Shaheen had both many friends. Greybeard was looked on as a certainty for the Sassoon Cup, but Khusroo came out in his old form and won, after a good race, almost as he liked. The Australians outpaced Shere Ali in the Grand Stand Stakes, but no one expected Viceroy to win, Octavia being a long way the favourite. The fourth race brought a good field together, and resulted in a second victory for H. H. Aga Khan, the favourite Zilzilla being nowhere. There was a better attendance in the Grand Stand than on either of the two previous days, in spite of a slight shower of rain and a sky which threatened more.

1ST RACE.—THE KIRKEE STAKES of Rs. ——, presented by officers of the Royal Artillery, for all Arabs. Weight for age 1 stone in excess of W. I. T. C. rules. Winners once 5 lbs., twice or oftener 10 lbs. extra. Entrance 5 G. M. ¾ mile. To close and name the day before the race. Gentlemen riders.

		st lbs		
Mr Field's	b a h Mogul	9 4	Major Chesshyre	1
H H Aga Khan's	b a h Shaheen		Capt Stack	2
Mr Williams'	b a c Ranger		Mr. Candy	3

Also ran—Mr. England's Don Juan, 9st. 4lbs.; Mr. Hogg's Dubious, 10st.; Mr. Stewart's Damascus, 10st. 3lbs.; and H. H. Aga Khan's Fluck, 9st. 12lbs.

Won by a head. Time—1 min. 27 sec.

Betting at starting—2 to 1 against Damascus; 10 to 4 against the Aga's stable and Dubious; 6 to 1 against any other.

Ranger jumped away with the lead, Fluck taking the second place. After they had gone a quarter of a mile, Mogul, who got off badly, came up with the leading horses and was first round the course coming home. Coming up the straight Shaheen joined the leading horse and raced home with him, gaining on him every stride, but notwithstanding all his efforts Mogul was never caught and was landed a winner by a head.

2ND RACE.—THE SASSOON CUP, presented by the Hon'ble A. D. Sassoon, C.S.I. Value 100 G. M. For all Arabs. Weight for age. Maidens allowed 7 lbs, previous winners once 5 lbs., oftener 10 lbs. extra. 2¼ miles. Stakes Rs. 900.

		st lbs		
H. H. Aga Khan's	g a h Khusroo	9 13	Syed	1
Mr. Abdool Raymon's	g a h Greybeard	9 13	Mr. R.	2
Mr. Field's	c a h Giraffe	9 13	Hastings	0
Mr Roberts'	c a h Rombus	9 13	Finch	0

Time—5 min. 2½ sec.

Betting at the start—Even on Greybeard; 5 to 2 against any other. Rombus not mentioned in the betting.

Giraffe went off with the lead and made the running for the first three-quarter mile, when Khusroo passed him and led to the foot of the hill where Giraffe was beaten off, and Greybeard taking up the running drew slightly by a head. Khusroo, nevertheless, regained his position half a mile from home, and leading all the way up the straight won with comparative ease by a length and a half.

3RD RACE—THE GRAND STAND STAKES.—Rs. 1,000. For all horses. Weight for age. Winners during or before the meeting to carry extra, once 5 lbs., twice 7 lbs., oftener 10 lbs. Maidens allowed 7 lbs. A sweepstakes of 10 G. M. for each horse declared to start. 2 miles. Stakes Rs. 1,350.

		st lbs		
Major Crosbie's	b aus g Viceroy	8 6	Rowjee	1
Mr. Field's	b aus f Octavia	9 2	Hastings	2
H. H. Aga Khan's	b a h Shere Ali	7 11	Brewtey	3

Time—1st mile, 1m. 52 sec; whole distance, 3m. 51sec. Betting at start—3 to 1 on Octavia.

After being kept some time at the post by Shere Ali, who ran away twice with his jockey for some distance up the course, the three got well away together. Viceroy at once came to the front and made the running at a great pace, with Shere Ali a length behind, and Octavia waiting on Shere Ali close up. After going a mile it was evident that the Arab was outpaced, and the two Australians raced home together. Viceroy, however, was never caught and won pretty easily by a length.

4TH RACE.—HAJEE EBRAHIM JEETAYKUR'S CUP.—Value Rs. 500. For all maiden Arabs. Weight 8 st. Winner once during the meeting to carry 5 lbs., twice 7 lbs., oftener 10 lbs. extra. Stakes Rs. 2,250. R. C. and a distance.

		st lbs.		
H H Aga Khan's	g a h Silvertail	8 0	Brewtey	1
Major Crosbie's	g a c Nonpareil	8 0	Rowjee	2
Mr Stewart's	b a h Damascus	8 0	Challoner	3

Also ran—Mr. Field's b a h Zilzilla, 8st.; Mr. Williams' b a h Red Rover, 8st.; H. H. Aga Khan's g a h Baber Ali, 8st.

Time—1½ mile, 2m. 56½s.

Betting at starting—Even on Zilzilla. Silvertail nearly an equal favourite.

Zilzilla went away pulling double, and led to the bottom of the hill, with Red Rover, Baber Ali and Nonpareil close up, Silvertail waiting several lengths in the rear. At the foot of the hill the favourite fell back, and Silvertail and Damascus gradually came up with the leading horses. Silvertail was leading at the half mile post and leaving his horses won easily two or three lengths in front of Nonpareil. We were unable to get the time of the whole distance.

5TH RACE.—THE CHARGER STAKES.—Rs 400 from the fund. For all *bona fide* chargers, in possession of, and ridden by, the owner three months prior to the race, regularly on parade, the property of officers of the Division. Entrance 3 G. M. 10 st 7 lb. G. R. ¾ mile. To close and name the day before the race. Stakes Rs. 135.

		st lbs		
Capt H.'s	g aus geld Emigrant	10 4	Owner	1
Mr Johnson's	g a h Shaheen	10 7	Mr Durrant	2
Lieut Holley's	g a h Shamrock	10 7	Mr. Willoughby	3

Time—1 min. 32 sec.

As was anticipated this was a ridiculously easy victory for Emigrant, who was never collared and cantered in an easy winner by two lengths.

MR. HAYWARD.

NOTWITHSTANDING the re-assuring statement with regard to Mr. Hayward's safety, which, in common with some of our contemporaries, we have published recently on the strength of contradictory rumours from Kashmir, we are unable to dismiss from our mind a painful preference for the original report. That report, though not circumstantial in detail, was sent from Chitral, both to the Commissioner of Peshawur and the Supreme Government, and although the latter are, we are informed, pushing the most energetic enquiries, backed by an admonition to the Kashmir authorities, in terms not to be misunderstood, Mr. Hayward's fate, or whereabouts, are still in doubt. The most hopeful feature in the story is that the chief of Yassim—in whose territory he is declared to have been murdered—was, on the occasion of Mr. Hayward's former visit, his most friendly and hospitable entertainer, and is, and ever has been, the deadly enemy of Kashmir. The fact might, however, wear another aspect, which in fairness cannot be at present discussed.—*Pioneer*, Sept. 12.

BOMBAY RELIEF OF 1870-71.

MOVEMENT OF EUROPEAN REGIMENTS.

THE detachment 1-2nd Foot at Sattara will march to Poona without relief, so as to meet the detachment 49th Foot, on arrival from Deesa, on or about the 24th November 1870.

The 49th Foot will march from Deesa about the 8th November, *en route* to Bombay, Asseerghur, and Sattara.

The 108th Foot will leave Belgaum without relief about 20th October for Deesa, and will march through Poona.

NATIVE REGIMENTS.

The Head Quarters and two troops of 1st Bombay Light Cavalry will march on relief from Deesa to Poona, on or about the 16th January 1871, via Ahmedabad and Baroda.

Two troops of the same corps will march on Poona, on 1st November.

The remaining two troops at Rajcote will march to Poona, on relief, about 19th December 1870.

The Head Quarters and four troops of 2nd Bombay Light Cavalry will march from Neemuch on Deesa, on relief, about 19th December 1870.

Two troops of the same corps will march via Deesa to Rajcote after 15th October.

The 3rd Regiment Light Cavalry will march from Poona on Neemuch and Nusseerabad, on the 19th October 1870.

One troop of the Poona Horse will be detached from Seeroor to Poona, on 15th October, and when relieved by the 1st Light Cavalry, it will proceed to Kulladghee.

No. 2 Company Sappers and Miners will be despatched from Kirkee to Aden, on a date which will be fixed hereafter.

No. 3 Company Sappers and Miners will be moved from Aden to Kirkee on relief by No. 2 Company.

The Head Quarters Wing of 2nd Grenadiers N. I. will march from Sattara on Poona, 15th October.

The Bombay and Asseerghur detachments of 2nd Grenadiers N. I., to remain at those stations until relieved by the detachments of 11th N. I. about 14th and 17th January 1871, when they will proceed to rejoin the head quarters of the regiment at Poona.

The Head Quarters Wing 4th N. I. Rifles will leave Sholapore on 15th October, and proceed by rail to Baroda, halting at Poona and Bulsar en route.

The Left Wing will leave Sholapore on relief by 28th N. I. about 23rd February, and will proceed by rail to Baroda.

The 5th Regiment N. L. I. will march from Belgaum to Aden early in November.

The detachment 7th N. I. at Kulladghee will join the head quarters of the regiment at Dharwar on relief by a troop of Poona Horse about 26th January.

The 11th Regiment N. I. will leave Nusseerabad on relief by the 26th Regiment N. I. about 2nd December, and will march on Sattara, Bombay and Asseerghur.

The 12th Regiment N. I. will be moved from Aden to Belgaum.

The 19th Regiment N. I. will march from Bhooj to Bombay on relief by the 20th N. I., about the 25th November 1870.

The 20th Regiment N. I. will march from Deesa Bhooj on relief by the 24th N. I., about the 2nd November 1870.

The 22nd Regiment N. I. will leave Bombay for Neemuch on relief by the 19th N. I., about 21st December.

The 24th Regiment N. I. will move by wings, by rail, from Poona to Ahmedabad for Deesa, on the 15th and 16th October.

The 28th Regiment N. I. will leave Baroda for Nusseerabad about 21st October 1870, on relief by the Head Quarters Wing 4th N. I. Rifles.

The 28th Regiment N. I. will leave Neemuch for Sholapore about 22nd January on relief by the 22nd N. I.

Under instructions from Army Head Quarters, the detachment H. M.'s 95th Foot will be moved to Bombay from Asseerghur without relief at once.

The detachment 95th Foot at Poona to be held in readiness to move to Bombay very shortly.

LAST SEASON'S COTTON STILL ON HAND.

DHOOLIA, 7TH September.

To the SECRETARY, Chamber of Commerce, Bombay.

SIR,—Several enquiries having been made by merchants as to the probable amount of last season's cotton crop remaining on hand, I have the honour to enclose, for the information of the Chamber of Commerce, two statements prepared with great care by the cotton inspector, showing the quantity exported from Khandeish by rail and that which remained at the commencement of the monsoon.

It will be observed that these figures do not include the cotton carried by road via the Thull Ghaut.—I have, &c., (Sd.) L. R. ASHBURNER, Collector.

Comparative Statement of Khandeish and other Cotton despatched from the Railway Station, during the Seasons 1868-69 and 1869-70.

Despatched.	SEASON, 1868-69.		
	Full pressed bales.	Half pressed bales.	Dokras.
From 15th November 1868* to 30th April 1869	6,494	10,169	122,402
From 1st May 1869 to 30th November 1869	900	113	9,600
	7,3[illegible]	10,282	132,002 = 44,000 bales.

Total 62,676 bales, or the whole crop Khandeish.

Remarks.—This amount is exclusive of dokras 11,623, equal to 3,874 bales, from Rutlam, Indore, &c despatched from Munmar station.

Do. 13,261 equal to 4,420 bales, from Jaulna, &c., in His Highness the Nizam's territory sent from Nandgaum.

Despatched.	SEASON, 1869-70.		
	Full pressed bales.	Half pressed bales.	Dokras.
From 1st December 1869† to 30th April 1870	14,366	1,811	153,284 = 50,059 bales.

Total 67,272 bales, or about three-fourths of the crop Khandeish.

Remarks.—This amount is exclusive of dokras 4,650 or 1,550 bales, from Rutlam, Indore, &c.

Do. 22,125, or 7,375 bales, from Jaulna, &c. The amount of Khandeish cotton remaining in the district at the end of April was estimated at one-fourth of the crop, which would give about 22,750 bales on the original estimate.

(Signed) C. WILKINSON,
Cotton Inspector, Khandeish.

Export of Khandeish and other Cotton from Khandeish Railway Station, Munmar and Nandgaum (Nassick), from 1st December 1869 to the middle of July 1870.

KHANDEISH AND FOREIGN.—Cotton exported from Khandeish Station:—Full pressed bales 23,020; half pressed bales 2,330; dokras 156,258, equal to 52,086 bales; dokras from Munmar, 34,655, equal to 11,552 bales—total, 88,988, comprising 85,988 bales Khandeish cotton, 3,000 from Nizam's Territory N. E. of Khandeish. Malwa Cotton from Munmar, 4,866 dokras, equal to 1,622 bales; Jaulna, &c., cotton from Nandgaum dokras 29,114, equal to 9,705—total 100,315 bales.

N. B.—Amount of Khandeish cotton left in the district at the beginning of July estimated at about 3,500 bales.

(Signed) C. WILKINSON,
Cotton Inspector, Khandeish.

* The season commenced very early.
† The season commenced rather late.

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THE INCOME TAX.

MR. DOSABHOY FRAMJEE'S REPORT FOR 1869-70.

The Honourable F. S. CHAPMAN, Chief Secretary to Government, Financial Department.

HONOURABLE SIR,—I have the honour to submit for the information of the Right Honourable the Governor in Council my report, with the following Returns, on the operation of Acts IX. and XXIII. of 1869 in the City of Bombay, for the year ending 31st March 1870.

Return No. 1, Part I., shows the assessments under Part IV. of Act IX. of 1869 for the eight months ending 30th November 1869.

Return No. 1, Part II., shows the supplementary assessments under Section 2 of Act XXIII. of 1869.

Return No. 1, Part III., shows the original assessments under Act XXIII. on persons not previously assessed under Act IX.

Return No. 2, General Return, shows assessments for the whole year under Acts IX. and XXIII. for the year ending 31st March 1870.

Return No. 3 shows assessments on public companies under Acts IX. and XXIII. of 1869.

Return No. 4 shows assessments on servants, pensioners and annuitants of companies, &c., under Sections 9 and 2 of Acts IX. and XXIII. of 1869 respectively.

Return No. 5 shows details of assessments made under Schedule A. on different sources of income.

Return No. 6 shows details of assessments on public companies classified according to the nature of their business.

Return No. 7 is a comparative statement of the collections of Income Tax for the years 1860-61 to 1864-65 and of the License Tax of 1867-68, Certificate Tax of 1868-69, and the Income Tax of 1869-70.

Return No. 8 is an abstract of Financial Results of the Income Tax collections in the City of Bombay for the year ending 31st March 1870.

2. My last report was for the year ending the 30th April 1869, on the operation of the Imperial Certificate Tax Act, which was repealed by the Income Tax Act. As a measure of taxation, the former tax was partial in its operation. It was a tax upon professions and trades only, and the passing of the Income Tax Act which applied to *all* incomes, necessarily increased the labour and responsibility of my office. A comparison of the two Acts will, I hope, not be out of place in this report, and it will show to what extent additional work had fallen on this office in the last year as compared with the year previous.

3. Under the Certificate Tax Act every person whose salary did not amount to Rs. 1,000 per annum was exempted from the payment of the tax, whereas under the Income Tax Act every person whose salary amounted to Rs. 500 per annum had to pay it. Not only were persons whose sole incomes were derived from landed property and Government Securities exempted from taxation under the former Act; but in the case of merchants, traders and professional persons also, incomes derived from the aforesaid sources were not taken into calculation in determining the classes under which they were assessed. These incomes are now assessable under the Income Tax Act. Under the Certificate Tax Act, the assessment of public companies was an easy task. They had the option of paying Rs. 500 for each of the company's agencies or branches, or one per cent on the dividend declared by such company, whether the head office was situated in India or elsewhere; and most of the companies preferred the former course. But the Income Tax Act made the task of assessment somewhat difficult. In the case of companies having their head offices in India, it is easy to ascertain their annual profits, but it is not so in the case of those who have their head offices out of British India. It is always a difficult matter to ascertain *the profits in British India* of companies whose operations extend to different parts of the globe. Various companies have various methods of making up their accounts, and great labour has, in consequence, been thrown upon this office, which cannot be too careful in scrutinizing such accounts. The two Acts also differ in a few minor details, but I will not trespass on the time of Government by entering into them here.

4. Owing to the increase, as aforesaid, in the work of this office, I applied to Government on the 1st May for additional hands, and His Excellency in Council was pleased to sanction a monthly establishment of Rs. 1,800.

5. The total cost of the assessment and collection of the Income Tax for the year under report has been as follows:—

Collector's Salary and Allowance..	Rs.	18,000	0	0
Office Establishment	„	20,761	4	11
Office Rent	„	720	0	0
Contingent Expenses	„	115	0	0
Printing Charges	„	2,693	3	2
Total Cost..	Rs.	42,289	8	1
Average per month..	„	3,524	2	0

6. The same establishment, as Government are aware, was employed for the collection of the Municipal Certificate Tax. The amount collected on this account was Rs. 1,59,742-3-0, and, as ordered in Government Resolution No. 946 of 17th April 1869, I charged the Municipality commission at the rate of 5 per cent, which amounting to Rs. 7,987-1-2, has been paid into Her Majesty's Treasury to the credit of the assessed taxes, and the Accountant General has been apprized thereof.

7. His Excellency in Council is aware that, after the middle of the year under report, a deficit was discovered in the imperial revenues, and as one of the measures for covering that deficit, Act XXIII. of 1869 was passed in November of that year. It came into operation on the 1st December following, and in addition to the duty leviable or levied on incomes and profits under Part IV. of the Indian Income Tax Act, there was authorized to be levied a moiety of the said duty. The same Act XXIII. also authorized the deduction of two and a half per cent. from salaries payable on or after the 1st December, so as to bring the average of the tax for the whole year to one and a half per cent.

8. In consequence of this additional levy after the collection during eight months of the tax at one per cent. had been made, Return No. 1, the form of which has been prescribed by the Government of India, has been divided into three parts. The first part shows the original assessments at one per cent. under Act IX. of 1869; the second shows the supplementary assessments on the above at half per cent. under Act XXIII. of 1869; the third exhibits the original assessments at one and a half per cent. under both Acts on persons not previously assessed under Act IX.; and Return No. 2, is a general return comprising the other three, and showing the total collection for the year under Schedule A at 1½ per cent.

9. On reference to Parts I. and II. of the aforesaid returns, it will be seen that part II. does not, as might be expected, show a moiety of the tax represented in Part I., there being a deficiency of Rs. 8,614. The explanation of this deficit is clear, and will, I trust, be deemed satisfactory by Government.

10. This additional moiety was authorized to be levied, after 1st December, on assessments made during the previous eight months. It could not be recovered from such as had become insolvents, and closed their business altogether, and from those who had left the country, and whose place of abode could not be discovered. At one time I had estimated, for the information of the Accountant General, that Government would lose nearly Rs. 20,000 in that way, but I am happy to find, that, owing to the industry and vigilance of my inspectors, such is not the case. In consequence of this unforeseen and additional work, my office establishment generally has had no rest, and we have all worked even on authorized Government holidays.

11. The Right Honourable the Governor in Council will find from Return No. 2, General Return, that 18,546 persons were assessed under Schedule A for the year 1869-70, and the total amount of the tax collected from them at one and a half per cent. was Rs. 8,21,922-15-11 against 15,520 persons and Rs. 5,29,336-7-9 under the Certificate Tax. I pointed out in my last year's report that the mean incidence of the Certificate Tax was at one and a quarter per cent., and thus a comparison of the Certificate Tax collections with those of the Income Tax will show a considerable increase in the latter. But I cannot conceal the fact that a great part of the increase in the number of persons assessed, and the amount of tax collected, are to be attributed to the circumstance of the Income Tax Act affecting other incomes, which were not touched by the Certificate Tax Act, as explained in the third para. of this report.

12. Under the head of "Refunds" in Return No. 2, will be seen the large sum of Rs. 34,396-7-8, which requires explanation. The official year, which formerly extended from 1st May to 30th April, was altered so as to begin from the 1st April. As the Certificate Tax of the former year was collected up to 30th April, and as the Income Tax had to be collected from the 1st of that month, it was provided in section 34 of Act IX. of 1869 that a deduction equivalent to the amount paid by any person under Act IX. of 1868 for the month of April should be made from the payment by such person under part IX. of the former Act. It will thus be clear to His Excellency in Council that this sum of Rs. 34,396-7-8, though shown in this Return as refunded, forms part of the actual collections of this year, and must be taken into account so as to show the yield of the tax.

13. Return No. 3 will show that the tax from public companies was Rs. 1,64,759-12-10 against Rs. 23,125 last year. This increase is due to the more equitable mode of assessing the profits of public companies than was the case under the Certificate Act. The companies then had the option of paying the sums fixed by the Schedule, or one per cent. upon their dividends, and in the majority of cases they paid the fixed sum, as it fell below the amount which would have been payable at one per cent., had no such option been given. In paying the tax the companies of course chose the mode of payment which would be to their benefit. This defect was remedied by the Income Tax Act, and hence the increase in the amount of revenue from this source.

14. Return No. 4 will show the assessments of the employés of public companies under the procedure described under sections 9 and 2 respectively of Acts IX. and XXIII. of 1869, and the amount of tax recovered from them is Rs. 94,913-5-0 against Rs. 38,396-15-0 under the Certificate Tax. The increase under this head is owing to the present recovery being at the rate of 1½ per cent., whereas the former one under the Certificate Tax was at the rate of 1 per cent. It is also due to the present tax reaching incomes of Rs. 500 per annum, whereas the Certificate Tax did not touch incomes below Rs. 1,000 per annum.

15. Returns Nos. 5 and 6 require no explanation.

16. Return No. 7 will be found interesting. It is a comparative statement showing the yield of the tax for each year during the five years of Mr. Wilson's Income Tax Act, and of the License, Certificate and Income Tax Acts, respectively, of the last three years.

17. Return No. 8 is an Abstract of the financial results of the Income Tax collections. It shows at one glance the total number of assessments at 23,736 and the net amount collected at Rs. 10,81,596-1-9. Taking the population of Bombay at 800,000 souls the tax gives an average of Rs. 13,520 for every ten thousand or Rs. 1-5-7 per head. The percentage of cost is Rs. 3⅞ which is less than the percentage of the cost of collections under the previous year's Certificate Tax by Rs. 1⅞.

18. From the aforesaid statements it will be seen that the net amount of Income Tax collected under all heads during the year is Rs. 10,81,596-1-9, to which should be added the deductions given under section 34, viz., Rs. 34,396 7 8. This will give the entire collection at Rs. 11,15,992-9-5; and I humbly but confidently hope that His Excellency in Council will feel satisfied with the result arrived at. It will bear favourable comparison with the Income Tax Returns of the most prosperous year, 1864-65, the last year of the late Mr. Wilson's Income Tax Act. There were then, during the share mania, more than 100 Joint Stock Companies in this city, and the tax collected from them at 3 per cent. was Rs. 7,70,290. Against this, we have now collected at one and a half per cent. Rs. 1,64,759-12-10; so, for the purpose of a fair comparison of the yield under the two years, this source of income must be excluded now as well as in future years. We had in the year 1864-65 as income tax collections at 3 per cent. (the then rate) after deducting the tax on public companies, Rs. 14,79,493. Half of this sum at the rate of 1½ per cent. gives Rs. 7,39,746-8-0, against Rs. 9,51,232-12-7 collected at the same rate last year, which shows a result in favour of my collections, of Rs. 2,11,486-4-7.

19. Twenty-two petitions were presented to me against my assessments under section 19 of the Act. In the case of 13 of these, I found reason to modify the assessments. As respects the others the original assessments were confirmed. I may add that there has not been a single appeal against any of my decisions under section 21.

20. Summonses were issued from the Police Court against 2,686 persons for neglecting to pay the tax within the period mentioned in the notices served upon them under section XVI. In 2,496 cases the prosecution was withdrawn, the parties having expressed before the day of hearing their regret for overlooking the notices, and having satisfied me that such neglect was not attributable to any desire to evade the tax. The number of persons fined by the Magistrates of Police was 190.

21. It gives me now, as it has given me every year, considerable gratification to report that the work of my department, at all times an unpleasant one, has been carried on most smoothly. The tax-payers knows that but one principle actuates me, and that is, that while I am anxious to secure the just rights of the State, I have no desire to be unjust to them. The Collector, who tries to be just both to the tax-payers and to the State, has nothing to fear.

22. I beg respectfully to press upon the attention of Government the advisability of changing the law as regards the assessment and collection of the tax on Government Securities. These Securities so often change hands that it is impossible to assess fairly the income derived from them. The interest derived from other stocks is reached through the dividends declared by their respective companies, but owing to the present mode of assessment the profits derived from Government Securities often escape the tax. The Public Debt of India amounts to about 95,00,00,000 rupees; of this amount about 47,00,00,000 rupees are held in India, the interest whereof on an average of the different rates, is Rs. 2,35,00,000. Income Tax on this amount at the last year's rate (1½ per cent.) is Rs. 3,52,500. But I am sure that not one-half of this amount has been recovered.

23. I would, therefore, most respectfully suggest for the consideration of Government the adoption of the mode of assessment and collection which was provided for in Act XXXII. of 1860 (Mr. Wilson's Income Tax Act.) The tax-payers did not then object to that mode of assessment, and I know that they will not object to it now. Nothing can be more easy for the officer in charge of Her Majesty's Treasury than to deduct the authorized rate of income-tax from the amount payable as interest. The State would be put to no expense, and the tax would be recovered from all parties liable to it.

24. It also occurs to me that it would be a convenient arrangement in the presidency towns, as well a in other places where there is a house tax, if the income-tax on landed property were collected simultaneously with the municipal tax. At present the municipal rate of tax on incomes from property is six per cent., and the Municipality would be put to no extra trouble or expense if it were to recover, in addition, the State income tax at the same time and in the same bill. In instances where the income of a person is derived from landed property only, and the same falls below the minimum income fixed by the Income Tax Act, or where property is under mortgage the Income Tax Collector can authorize a refund of the amount levied by the Municipality as the Government rate. I can say, from my own experience, gained in the Municipality itself, that if Government were to approve of this suggestion, and provide for it in the next year's Act, there would be no difficulty whatever. It will only be necessary for the Municipality here to change its year, and make it run with the official year—a change to which the Municipal Commissioner is not only not averse, but which he is very willing to adopt, and, in fact, once went the length of asking the sanction of the Bench of Justices for it.

25. The unsatisfactory character of the present system, so far as it relates to the mode of fixing the assessment, is another point which I desire especially to bring under the consideration of His Excellency the Governor in Council. As the law stands at present, the ascertained profits of the year of account preceding the 31st of March forms the *prima facie* basis of the assessment; but if there be any good reason to believe that the profits of the current year of assessment will differ from those of the preceding year, the assessment should be modified accordingly. In other words, the Collector is to estimate the profits during the year of assessment. He is therefore left to exercise a discretionary power, based upon such knowledge, personal or acquired, as he may possess in regard to individual position and the condition of trade generally. In the case of merchants he would be guided mainly by a consideration of commercial prosperity or otherwise at the time of making his assessments. But trade is often fluctuating. If the first half of the year during which most of the assessments are settled is prosperous and favourable to trade, and the latter half is not, the tax-payer does not realize the estimated profits, and he consequently pays more to Government than what he might fairly be called upon to give. Reverse this order, and the advantage would be entirely on the side of the tax-payer.

26. Every year the merchant making his return, and the Collector assessing the same, has to estimate the profits of the current year of assessment, and such a system is open to grave objections, both in the interests of Government and the tax-payers. It is therefore desirable, on all grounds, that the assessment should be based upon some fixed principle, and I would strongly recommend the adoption of an average of the profits of the three years preceding the year of assessments as the basis upon which the rates shall be fixed. This was the method during the operation of Mr. Wilson's Income Tax Act. It would, I think, meet all the requirements of the public.

27. Government will observe from the returns Nos. 1 and 4 that of the 23,736 income-tax payers 13,684 have been assessed on incomes below one thousand rupees per annum. I am not sure whether I am not exceeding the bounds of my duty in advocating the cause of these tax-payers, but as I firmly believe in the good and just intentions of Government, I venture to make a few observations in the hope of enlisting favourable consideration for their case. My position necessarily throws me into contact with all classes of people from the richest to the poorest, and it is on behalf of the latter that I now address His Excellency in Council. The same rate of income-tax does not fall with equal weight on the rich and the poor. In theory it appears very well to say that every man pays according to his income, but in actual practice, the poor man's case is a hard one. A rich man, with an income of twenty-five, or fifty, or a hundred thousand rupees, can, without feeling it, pay two per cent or even three per cent as well as one per cent, but in this city the poor people on small incomes, and especially those whose total earnings in the year do not amount to more than one thousand rupees, find it very difficult to make both ends meet, and to them the payment of an income-tax, at even one per cent, is a serious matter. In Bengal, Madras and the North-west Provinces, a person earning a thousand rupees per annum, can, I am informed, command a pretty comfortable house for himself, and can employ servants; but very different is the condition of persons on such incomes in the city of Bombay, where exorbitant rents and the high prices of the bare necessaries of life render their lot far from enviable.

28. I therefore beg most respectfully to urge upon the consideration of Government the justice and advisability of exempting from the tax all incomes below rupees one thousand per annum. The decision of this question rests with the Supreme Government, who, of course, have the financial needs and requirements of the Empire to consider before taking any step; but should the adoption of my proposal be found impossible on financial grounds, however great the sympathies of the Supreme Government may be in favour of the classes whose cause I have ventured to advocate, I beg most humbly and respectfully to suggest whether the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council could not be moved graciously to exercise the power with which he is invested under the Income Tax Act, to exempt the above class of incomes in Bombay only, which is admitted to be the dearest place in India.—I have the honour to be, Honourable Sir, your most obedient Servant,

DOSABHOY FRAMJEE,
Income Tax Collector, Bombay.

Income Tax Office, Bombay, 27th August 1870.

RESOLUTION OF GOVERNMENT.

DATED 14TH SEPTEMBER.

A copy of this report is to be submitted to the Government of India.

2. The total number of assessments amounted to 23,736, and the net sum collected to Rs. 10,81,596-1-9. Taking the population of Bombay at 800,000 souls, the tax gives an average of Rs. 13,520 for every ten thousand, or Rs. 1-5-7 per head. The per-centage of cost of collection was Rs. 3⅞.

3. Twenty-two petitions were made to the Collector; but not a single appeal was instituted against the orders passed thereon. Summonses against 2,686 persons were issued from the police court on account of non-payment. The prosecution was withdrawn in 2,496 cases, owing to the parties having admitted their liability, and the Collector having been satisfied that their neglect was not attributable to a desire to evade the tax. The magistrates convicted 190 persons.

4. These figures, in the opinion of His Excellency in Council, testify to the consideration and tact with which Mr. Dosabhoy has performed his arduous and invidious duty. At the same time, the large sum realised, as compared with the collections of the previous year, shows that he has not been neglectful or slack in securing the dues of the State.

5. Mr. Dosabhoy in his report has made several suggestions for improving the working of the law, which, no doubt, will receive due consideration when the existing Act comes under revision.

FOR the last two months Mr. Froud has been adducing "Fresh evidence about Anne Boleyn," with a view to substantiate the belief which he has expressed in Henry's innocence. There is, however, one explanation of the unfortunate Queen's own conduct which has hitherto escaped notice, and is, at any rate, worth a moment's attention. Among the Exchequer records is an inquisition held in 1539 with reference to the possessions of Margaret, widow of Sir William Boleyn and a lunatic. This lady was Anne's grandmother, and for those who believe that the mental malady was hereditary there is here a simple means of accounting for the "miserably imprudent" actions both of the Queen and her brother.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

EDMOND ABOUT'S ADVENTURES.

SCHERMECK (VOSGES), Saturday, Aug. 13, Evening.

I have met some Prussians on foot, on horseback, and in carriages, but I have managed to reach the country without being questioned or searched, or even shot. The road from Saverne to Wasselonne is long and mountainous. Fourteen kilometres of plain, and a plain almost a desert now; no waggons, no foot passengers, not even one of those pilgrims whom in ordinary times we used to meet, chaplet of beads in hand, with their eyes turned towards Monswiller, where a specialist Madonna effects miraculous cures upon pigs. There are a few workers scattered about the open country. A peasant ploughing in haste, and with anxious glance directed to the horizon in fear lest the Prussians should come to 'purchase' his horses from him. A woman pulls up a few potatoes, turning her head on all sides. She is fearful that a soldier of King William's may buy her crop at the war price—that is to say, for an illegible bond payable by an invisible treasury. Happy security of the fields where art thou? I imitate the prudence of the good woman and the peasant, and I also scrutinize my road. A little before noon I entered the little town of Wasselonne. The Prussians have been there and have promised to return immediately, but for the moment they were not there, and it is possible to breakfast very quietly at the Golden Apple hotel. Already eight young men had seated themselves, and were bravely recruiting their strength. They wore the armlet of the International Society, and came from the battle-field of Woerth. They were endeavouring to rejoin the French army without exactly knowing where it was to be found. Like myself, they hoped that the road by the Vosges would be open for a day or two longer, so that they might reach Epinal across the mountains, and thence proceed to Paris or Chalons by the railroad. We soon made acquaintance, and I found that the party was formed at Mulhouse, and comprises a Bavarian, a Swiss, and a Belgian, a surgeon, a dentist, sculptor, and merchants. M. Delmos, the chief, was so kind as to furnish me with some notes he had made while traversing the battle field at Woerth. They are eloquent in their brevity, and they afford more numerous and more varied descriptions than a mere formal recital Here are some of the sketches I found,—'On Sunday a pell-mell of French soldiers (nearly 2,000) rushing too seek refuge at Strasburg. Heroes yesterday, fugitives to-day; heroes to-morrow when they shall again see their flag and have had their soup. Badese Hussars at Brumath; quarters of the Badese General at Haguenau. Safe conduct; courtesy. Sixty country carts put under requisition to remove the wounded from the field of battle. At Bruckmuhl many Prussian corpses and several Catholic priests and Protestant pastors. In the valley of Woerth all the dead are Prussians. Before the heights of Freichswiller there is a hecatomb of Frenchmen of all arms. The heaps of men, of horses, and of knapsacks, seen from a short distance, present the appearance of flocks of sheep resting on the slope of a hill. All the knapsacks have been cut open in the same manner with a single stroke. The marauders could not have had time to open them all in a different manner. At Morsbronn saw Prince Frederick Charles and the Duke Saxe Coburg Gotha. Full of respect for the International Society, the French and Prussian wounded are treated in exactly the same manner. A sensible difference between the moral condition of the victors and the vanquished. The Prussian officers console their men by announcing to them the capture of Strasburg, which is not taken. Froeschwiller.—The Chateau de Durckheim converted into an hospital. Traces of a fierce struggle. Our soldiers have been badly beaten. Everything is burnt or in ruins. The Prussians tell us that they shot 15 peasants caught marauding. The church of Froeschwiller burnt. Found the body of a French surgeon upon a litter, his kepi placed upon his chest. Twenty-five others are prisoners, because they disdained to adopt the badge of the International Society. They appear to be weary and sullen rather than cast down, but their services are called in to succour the wounded. The wounded removed to Hagenau, Bischwiller, and Soulz. Met the artillery of the 6th Prussian Corps and a Polish regiment from Posen. The road to Niederbronn almost impassable. Niederbronn almost starving.

Leaving the Prussian lines on the 11th of August we arrived at Bitsche; and, in proportion to the good reception which we had received from our enemies, was the wrong we underwent from our own countrymen. A captain of Militia, named Landre, with carpet slippers, kepi, sabre, and umbrella, was unable to comprehend who we were. At 10 o'clock at night in a driving rain, he compelled us to carry our luggage, and to march to the fort. Two hours to wait. I sleep on my feet, while they open a hundred doors, raise a hundred portcullises, and lower as many drawbridges, to awaken the commandant of the place. The commandant, who is an intelligent man, wishes us good-night, and begs that he may not be awakened again unnecessarily. . . . . M. Delmas and his companions invite me to travel with them. They took at Strasburg an omnibus and two horses. The vehicle is a little overladen with medical stores, linen, and provisions of all kinds, and the animals had travelled without cessation for eight days. To ease these poor beasts we are to walk up the hills—that is understood. At the moment we were quitting Wasselonne, the Badese were investing Strasburg. They advanced to the south-east, in the direction of Molsheim. It is even said that their scouts imposed a heavy contribution on this little town. It is necessary that we should arrive before them at Schmirmeck, so that we may await ourselves of the telegraph and communicate with our families. Besides, I attach importance to the papers which, in my pocket, represent eight days' work, while in their eyes they would constitute a proof of crime. Yesterday an imbecile of a German noncommissioned officer surprised four school-boys in uniform and made them prisoners of war. There was an eagle upon their buttons! We pass several villages of the Vosges where the population, which expects to see the Prussians, and which does not recognize the badge of the International Society, takes us for the advance guard of the enemy. Everywhere the inhabitants surround us with a curiosity that is equivocal. A peasant does not say all that he thinks in the first few sentences. These men are French and brave. They descend in a direct line from those modest heroes who defended our mountains in 1792, in 1814, and in 1815. Supported or simply encouraged by the presence of some troops, they would carry on a good campaign. I will answer for it, in a country that is wooded, uneven, and eminently favourable for surprises. For the moment—and my patriotism groans at the thought—it would seem as if the Chiefs of the Army forget that the Vosges are a natural fortification. There is not a kepi in these defiles where a hundred men might shoot down two thousand. Not a road cut up, not a tree thrown down. The peasant feels himself, or thinks himself abandoned, given up; and right or wrong, he declares that, by himself, he can do nothing. He has no arms, and, if he had, it is doubtful whether he would know how to use them. The companies of Volunteer riflemen which showed so noble a spirit in 1867 have been discouraged, if not dissolved by the instructions of the Minister for War. The peasant is not discouraged, God be thanked; but he knows not what to do. The mayors do not counsel him to resist, but to be prudent. One must show a good face to the enemy, in order that he may not burn our houses. Such is the spirit of the French authorities in 1870. 'Cut up the roads!' Would you think of such a thing? What would the Administration of roads and bridges say? Cut down the trees! Why the Commission of Forests would send us a *procès verbal!* I have heard these fine excuses, and I have quivered with anger. I have spoken, declaimed, cried. The women wept, the old men hung their heads, some young men clinched their fists and asked whether the Government had hidden the guns; but the great majority held their tongues and exhibited that ambiguous, mysterious smile by which I was struck in the first instance. The enemy must not rely on this. These mountains would cost him many lives if he were to pass through them defeated. But this thought did not solace me, for it is but semi-glorious. I should wish the Vosges placed in a state of defence adequate to resist the entrance of the foe, without prejudice to the return journey. There is still time. Five thousand men of the regular army and twenty thousand muskets would suffice to guard all the passages. The pick and spade would cut the route in two days. What are the organizers of the national defence thinking of? They are making war on a large scale, and I hope they will make it successfully: but that is no reason why they should disdain smaller operations. For four or five days the Prussians, masters of Saverne, turned their eyes towards the route—short, undulating, and woody—which would lead them to Phalsbourg, but a very natural feeling restrained them. The road must evidently be guarded, and would be defended; it was idle to suppose that such a position would be abandoned gratis to the enemy. Some skirmishers were sent forward, who reported that the road was free. Others were despatched, who swore that they had not seen a single soldier. A third reconnaissance confirmed the two former ones, and still General de Gersdorf in quitting Saverne was but half-convinced. 'I cannot think,' he said, 'that they would leave us a road when a few companies would be sufficient to stop an army. As to us, we shall know how to defend such positions when once we have taken them.' They have taken more than one, and some of the very strongest, without striking a blow. But, God be thanked, there still remain a goodly number to take. Let us haste to occupy these mountains, to cut the roads, and guard the defiles. Let us re-awaken the patriotism of the Vosges peasants, which is but dormant, and let us give them confidence by assuming the responsibility of the defence with one or two regiments of the army. Some trifling preparations for the defence of the Vosges require to be completed, but these measures, taken in time, may save us 100,000 men.

SCHIRMECK, 7 o'clock.

We are at the foot of the Donon, in a country which the romances of Erckmann and Chatarin have endowed with a well-earnt reputation. May it renew its glory in 1870. We observe the passage of three English tourists, as they call themselves, whom the *maire* would not take upon himself to arrest. They came from Nancy, where they left the Prussians, and want to reach this evening Malsheim, where the Prussians have just installed themselves. They have English passports without *visa*. The *maire* allowed them to proceed, but the populace gave vent to murmurs.

EPINAL, 2 a. m.

We have got in one day from Schirmeck to Senones and from thence, by Rambervilliers, to this place. All along the road we fell in with numbers of energetic men who were calling out for leaders and for muskets. At Senones, upon the public place, the *maire*, the Inspector of Forests, the inhabitants generally showed me how little was needed to place these brave people in a proper condition. I harangued them as well as I could. I recommended self-help to them. I advised them to take everything into their own hands, without waiting for the orders of a Government bewildered or absorbed by other affairs. They set to work at once to break up the roads and to cut down the trees. There is one spot where a couple of trees across the road, a few strokes of a pickaxe, and a pound of gunpowder will keep back a whole division for 12 hours. The Vosges will not be abandoned without defence. *Vive la France!* This war will be the end of many things. I swear that it will not be the end of our country.

The following interesting letter may be taken as the last of the series called the Journal of a Journalist. It was published in the *Soir* of the 20th August, too late for translation into the English papers which arrived by last mail, and we translate it from our file of the *Soir*:—

I brought back to Paris on Tuesday morning a sample from the provinces, or rather a rag somewhat torn up and bloodstained, from the invaded province. The mass of the public have taken a certain interest in that spectacle. The delicate and the susceptible have found it somewhat crude. They have observed to me that it is not well to tell all. I have answered, like General Trochu, by my motto, *Omnia vera dicenda.*

To-day it is Paris that I wish to show to the provinces, such as it has appeared to me after an absence of a month: Paris transformed by a clap of thunder, and profoundly affected in its sentiments, its ideas, and its manners. It gives itself no account of the change which has taken place in itself; Paris is like the eye which sees not itself.

I found it very anxious on Tuesday morning, but firm and resolute in its sadness. It had the presentiment of the grand battle fought between Metz and Verdun; it dared not still count on a success which experience has shown to be painful and costly, but it counted on its own courage and was preparing energetically for defence. I see it to-day modest and reserved in victory: it does not allow itself to be lured by illusions: it does not persuade itself that all is finished by a single stroke: it does not lose its time in adorning its windows: it thanks and blesses the army *in petto,* without turning from its own work, and is ready to sustain and to reinforce it at the first sign. The young men and men also are exercising themselves in the handling of arms; I met yesterday a member of the Institute, a concierge, and a good-liver of the Moulin-Rouge who had together taken a lesson in Chassepot exercise. The exercises of the body are brought forward in honour, the gymnasium Paz does not become less full; a population which has only nerves wishes to have henceforth muscles. The children which will be born next year will be conceived under better conditions than their elders, and will become stout men.

Paris has made an immense progress in politics. The discussion of home affairs is adjourned; all parties have signed an armistice before the enemy. The state of siege is accepted without discussion; the excellence of M. Clement Duvernois is not contested; Paris leaves everything to the Government till the Prussians may be out of the country. Gambetta fraternises with the Comte de Palikao;—behold the expression, lively, strange, but loyal, of the Parisian sentiment. The provinces, and especially the provinces invaded, have not yet risen to that diapason; they have two maledictions in the mouth—one against the Prussians, and the other against the authors of the war. In making myself the echo of the discontentment which philosophic and politic Paris knows to adjourn, I have conducted myself as a true provincial. There are names which Paris pronounces no more than if they dated in the 12th century. To the Prussians first! When the invasion shall be repulsed we shall consult, we shall make our account and dispose of ourselves. Admirable wisdom, and new amongst us. If it could continue, it would simplify affairs and abbreviate the real crisis.

Pleasures, which used to be the great affair for Paris, are no more so. People exercise themselves, work, meditate, and have neither the taste nor the time for amusing themselves. This capital of European consummation, to which M. Haussmann attracted all the drinkers, all the eaters, and all the strollers of the world, has assumed in a few days a Spartan physiognomy. The theatres are closed, excepting four or five which play to empty benches. Costumes become simpler and more sombre; a swellish costume is as unharmonious in crowd as a false note.

To finish the painting of that happy and proud metamorphosis, I shall add that Paris, only the other day still too rich, has become suddenly poor. All these *valeurs mobilières,* these blue, rose, and green papers that M. Rouher estimated humbly at a total of 40 milliards, have returned to their real price. The bank note itself has undergone the logical depreciation which follows forced currency, gold and silver are rare, and everyone keeps the little he has of them for unforeseen emergencies. An entire population which had acquired the foolish habit of living on its capital, discounting the future, of abusing credit, returns now to foresight, to thrift, to that simplicity *terre à terre* which constituted the force of our ancestors, and which unhappily constitutes that of our enemies.

For the last twenty years we had been, or thought we were, too rich; luxury had been imposed on the most modest individuals and fortunes; the parvenus holding *le haut du pavé,* it was almost dishonouring not to expend a hundred thousand francs a year. The war brings back poverty; one dares now to walk on foot, one fears no longer to invite four friends to dine on a morsel of beef and potatoes. When I think that last winter, not six months ago, the smallest bourgeois of Paris would have lost his reputation if he had not offered to his guests *chambertin postiche, du château Yquem maquillé* and a pheasant *truffé de rondelles de mérinos!* *Vive la misère!* It renders us more sensible at the same time that we become again more masculine. Paris begins to recognize that one may dine very well without *truffes* and that a woman is as pretty in a dress costing 50 francs as in a *flot mousseux* worth thirty sovereigns. We shall come out of this crisis better than we entered, and France will gain no doubt without having lost anything on the surface.

BOMBAY.

THE SHIP CITY OF PARIS, 990 tons, Captain C. McDonald, arrived yesterday from Glasgow with a general cargo.

THE SPECIAL JURY.—The gentlemen summoned for the special jury at the Criminal Sessions are required to be in attendance to-morrow (Friday) morning at a quarter to ten o'clock.

ASSAULT.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday before the Chief Magistrate, John George Toley, chief mate of the ship Maggy Trimble, was charged with assaulting William Robertson, and was, on conviction, fined five rupees.

THE annual school treat and distribution of prizes of the 95th Regiment will take place in Morley Hall, to-morrow (Friday) afternoon at 4 o'clock. The band of the regiment will attend on the grounds and play selections during the evening.

THE LOSS OF THE CAPTAIN.—We observe that Mr. and Mrs. Richardson invite the assistance of professional and amateur actors in giving an entertainment for the benefit of sufferers by the loss of the Captain. We hope they will succeed in their very laudable object.

IT has been rumoured that the 108th Foot from Belgaum, instead of proceeding to Deesa, will relieve the 1-2nd Queen's at Poona; and the latter regiment will proceed to Belgaum, taking en-route its detachment from Sattara.—*Deccan Herald.*

THEFT.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, a labourer employed in the P. and O. Company's workshop was charged with stealing four stock-locks, the property of the company. The property was found in a bundle in the prisoner's possession. He was convicted and sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

ASSAULT ON AN ENGINEER.—Ardashire Cowasjee, a landlord, and Ramphul Ramloothun and Dewa Bhowanee, Purdasees, were yesterday placed at the Girgaum Police Court before Mr. Nana Morojee, and charged with committing an assault on the person of Mr. William Ward, an engineer. On Tuesday night last, in a compound near the Hope Hall Hotel, prisoners and about nine others assaulted Mr. Ward. They got hold of him and dragged him for twenty yards, at the same time striking him with their fists. They then got him down on the ground and continued "punching" him. A policeman came up, and seeing him the prisoners ran away, but they were soon arrested. They were adjudged guilty and sentenced to pay a fine of thirty rupees each, out of which thirty rupees were to go to complainant.

WEEKLY STATEMENT OF THE MUNICIPAL REVENUE.

From Monday, 5th Sept., to Saturday, 10th September 1870.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Wheel Tax	3,013	4	0
House Rate	16,757	2	6
Municipal Certificate Tax	......		
Police Rate	6,215	13	2
Lighting do.	6,212	1	2
Water do.	5,519	5	0
Halalcore Cess	5,763	12	7
Market Fees	1,643	15	0
Fees thro' Police Commissioner, including Liquor Licences, &c	......		
Miscellaneous Fees	636	14	9
Fines and Penalties	20	0	0
Town Duties	11,154	4	0
Duty on Tobacco and Snuff	8,200	0	0
Total Rs.	60,136	8	2

W. MAIDMENT,
Controller of Municipal Accounts.

BOMBAY CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

FOURTH DAY: WEDNESDAY, 14TH SEPTEMBER.

A. R. 4 CASE.—An Indo-Briton named Jeremiah Harrington was placed at the bar on a charge of "dishonestly retaining a piece of wood worth about four rupees" belonging to the G. I. P. Railway Company at Bhosawul. The case lasted upwards of two hours and the prisoner was acquitted.

THEFT.—Goverdhun Chubila and Pitamber Luckmechund were charged with housebreaking in order to commit theft. These prisoners had been before a jury on the previous day, and the gentlemen of the jury were locked up for some time, but could not agree on a verdict and were discharged. To-day they were put in charge of another jury and convicted. The first was sent to prison for a year and the second for eighteen months.

MAKING A FALSE CHARGE.—Cassum Ally Cazzum Ally was charged with having made a false charge against another Mahomedan, and with threatening to assault him if he gave work to a third. The jury found him guilty of making a false charge but not guilty of the other charge.

The Sessions then adjourned until Thursday.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

(REPORTS FOR THE FORTNIGHT ENDING 31ST AUGUST.)

KALADGI.—Rain fell more or less in almost all the talookas; the district was free from any disease.

RUTNAGIRI.—The fall of rain in some of the talookas was favorable, while in others the fall was insufficient. The crops were in good condition. With the exception of fever and dysentery in some of the villages, the district was healthy.

SURAT.—The weather and crops were good; but rice, &c., were under the risk of being damaged if there was no fall of rain soon. The want of rain was felt in all the talookas. The public health was reported to be good.

DHARWAR.—Rain-fall was moderate, jowaree and other early crops were in pretty good condition; cotton and other late crops were being sown at places. In Hooblee the jowaree crops were reported to have been partially damaged by insects. The state of public health was good, with the exception of one or two talookas where fever and cattle disease prevailed.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF RAINFALL AT BOMBAY

DOWN TO 12TH SEPTEMBER, 1870.

Fall of rain from 9 A.M. Monday, 5th September, to 9 A.M. Monday, 12th September 1870.

Rain Gauge Stations.	Mon. 5.	Tues. 6.	Wed. 7.	Thur. 8.	Fri. 9.	Sat. 10.	Sun. 11.	Total for the week.	Fall of rain from 1st Jan. 1870.
Phases of the Moon.						○			
Observatory Colaba Fort.	...	...	..	...	...	·04	·27	·31	54·81
Elphinstone Circle Garden. Gauge No. I	...	...	...	...	...	...	·13	·13	62·05
„ No. II	...	...	...	...	...	...	·13	·13	62·02
„ No. III	...	...	...	...	...	...	·13	·13	61·86½
Fort George, E. G. H.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Esplanade, Hos. 21s Regt. N. I.	...	...	...	...	...	·01	·13	·14	64·13
Byculla, J. J. H.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

In the report from the Colaba Observatory the day is from midnight to midnight, and in that from the J. J. Hospital, from 6 A.M. one day to 6 A.M. the following day.

PASSENGERS FROM EUROPE, &c.

THE following passengers arrived at Madras on the 9th inst. by the P. and O. steamer Surat:—

From Southampton to Madras—Dr H M Ross, Mr C D Shafto, Mr and Mrs Furnell, Mr and Mrs Stanes, Major General and Mrs Borton, Miss Borton and servant, Miss H Brown, Condr and Mrs Wiffen, Mr and Mrs Ponnall.

From Bombay to Madras—Captain Preston.

From Galle to Madras—Captain Garnault.

From Marseilles to Calcutta—Mr J C Taylor.

From Southampton to Calcutta—Mr W N French, Mr and Mrs Thompson, Dr Barry, Mrs Mackintosh, Mr J Paton, Mrs Murch, son, daughter and infant, Raincham, Raja Ram, Mr S Bryon, Colonel J Eliot, Mrs Daunt, Mr Gill, Mr Ferrier, Mr Butcher, Miss Headland, and Mr Steven Robb.

From Yokohama to Calcutta—Mr Simpson.

From Melbourne to Calcutta—Mr Wigley, Mr and Mrs Gill, Mr Blair, Mr and Mrs Roberts, Mr and Mrs Morris, Mrs Assheton, Miss Kate Ryder, Messrs Bellair, Holloway, Bateson, Howe, Deering, Juff and Bridger.

From King George's Sound to Calcutta—Mr H Power.

From Galle to Calcutta—Mr Granville Sharp and Mr J Moore.

From Madras to Calcutta—Captain Garstin and Mr G F Meiklejohn.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 14th Sept., 8 P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom via Russia, 13th Sept., 11-45 A.M.; via Turkey, 13th September 11-55 A.M. From Continent of Europe, via Russia, 13th Sept., 3-3 P.M.; via Turkey, 13th Sept., 10-12 A.M. America, via Russia, 13th Sept., 4-50 A.M. Cable right to Fao; Turkish line right to Pera; lines beyond clear; Persian line right to London.

WEATHER REPORTS.

CARWAR, 14th Sept., 9-45 A.M.—Weather cloudy, wind westerly, thermometer 76, barometer 29·90, rainfall 6 cents.

VINGORLA, 14th Sept., 10 A.M.—Weather clear, wind south-west, thermometer 75, rainfall 19 cents.

CANNANORE, 14th Sept., 10 A.M.—Weather cloudy, wind north-west moderate, thermometer 78, barometer 29·930, rainfall 25 cents.

TUTICORIN, 14th Sept., 10 A.M.—Weather fair, wind north-east, thermometer 86, barometer 29·85.

MANGALORE, 14th Sept., 12 P.M.—Weather cloudy, thermometer 79.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH. OFFICE.—13TH SEPT., 9 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Red Sea, 13th Sept., 6-30 A.M., Greenwich time.
Time in transit, 18 hours 52 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Russia, 13th Sept., 10-50 A.M. Greenwich time.
Time in transit, 7 hours 24 minutes.
Via Turkey, 13th Sept., 10-12 A.M., Greenwich time.
Time in transit, 28 hours 13 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 9 P.M. of the 13th to 9 P.M. of 14th Sept., is as follows:—

To Bombay	Max.	Min.
From Kurrachee	0 58	0 7
„ Calcutta	4 46	0 11
„ Madras	3 25	0 10
„ Galle	7 1	0 38

THE NARROW GAUGE

COLONEL R. STRACHEY and Colonel C. H. Dickens have lately paid, in company with the Duke of Sutherland and Mr. Fowler, the great civil engineer, a visit to Sweden and Norway, to examine the construction and working of the narrow gauge railways in those countries. An Admiralty yacht placed at their disposal embarked the distinguished party at Dunrobin Castle. Every facility was afforded by the Swedish Government and railway authorities for the minutest investigation, and the result, we understand, is to establish the commercial advantages of the narrow gauge and its applicability to India beyond question. The Duke was compelled to leave Norway somewhat earlier than his late guests, in order to receive others at the opening of the grouse season on the 12th August. His Grace accordingly returned by the ordinary Leith steamer. The engineers, military and civil, however remained to complete their inspection, and were landed by the Admiralty yacht at Shields on the 16th August in high health and spirits.—*Pioneer,* Sept. 12.

"X," who has inserted the following advertisement in the *Church Times,* is evidently of opinion that to spare the rod is to spoil the child; but why should he consider the clerical vocation a guarantee of brutal severity?—"Home wanted for an unmanageable boy, aged 10, with a clergyman. Strict disciplinarian, accustomed and willing to birch. Liberal terms; sings in choir.—X., Post Office, St. Leonards-on-Sea."

IT is a somewhat curious circumstance that the initial letters of the decisive battles of the four great campaigns in Europe since 1855, are identical. The Anglo-French War with Russia terminated with the battle and fall of Sebastopol; the French Italian war with Austria was brought to a conclusion at Solferino; Austria was placed at the mercy of Prussia by Sadowa; and now France has, at Sedan, yielded her sword to Germany.

Nature remarks that the fearful destructiveness of so-called "natural" causes of death, as compared with even the most sanguinary battles, is shown by the fact that during the siege of Sebastopol the French army lost 20,240 men by death in the field or as the result of their wounds, 75 000 from epidemic and other diseases. During the Italian campaign of two months the French losses were 3,664 killed or mortally wounded, 5,000 from disease.

WE find the following figures relating to Railway extension in America:—

Year.	Lines open.
1830	41 miles.
1835	918 „
1840	2,197 „
1845	4,522 „
1850	7,475 „
1855	17,398 „
1860	28,771 „
1865	34,442 „
1870	48,860 „

There were only 4,628 miles of Railway open in India at the close of last year.

IN the *Akhbar* (*Journal de l'Algérie*) of the 11th Aug. we read that Algeria is placed in a state of siege. The proclamation of the Governor-General Durieu to that effect was made known on the 10th. The four regiments of infantry will not be recalled. A special corps of volunteers is being formed, into which are admitted foreigners as well as Frenchmen. Each battalion is to consist of 3,000 men. The Emperor's fête was to be celebrated with less éclat than usual. According to his instructions, no fire-works were to take place, no public rejoicings of any kind, the funds usually expended on this occasion being set apart for the *offrandes nationales.* The Algerian newspapers seem well pleased that the four regiments of the line are to be left in Algeria, which is not to be wondered at, seeing how ready the Arabs are to take advantage of any chance in their favour. The gravest anxiety prevails through the colony. The Empress's speech of the 9th of August is given at full length, and, quite naturally, people do not know what to make of it.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

LIABILITY OF RAILWAY COMPANIES.

IMPORTANT JUDGMENT.

THE following judgment in a suit by Dr. Arthur Adey, Surgeon 15th Regiment N. I., against the G. I. P. Railway Company, was delivered a few days ago in the Small Cause Court by J. O'Leary, Esq., first judge. Mr. Fletcher (of Messrs. Munisty and Fletcher) solicitor, appeared on behalf of the plaintiff; Mr. Cleveland represented the Railway Company:—

In this case the plaintiff seeks to recover from the defendants the sum of Rs. 600, being the value of a horse killed on the defendants' premises at Tanna, as alleged by the negligence of the defendants, and he also claims Rs. 80, the value of a saddle which was on the horse at the time and was destroyed.

The facts of the case, as far as they appear to be material, are as follows:—On the morning of 4th June 1870 the plaintiff sent two horses to the Byculla station on the defendants' line to be carried to Tanna. The plaintiff himself went to the station and applied for tickets for the two horses, the tickets were issued to his ghorawalla, one horse being booked as "military" was not paid for by plaintiff, but was carried by the defendants on account of Government, the other was paid for by the plaintiff, the fare charged being the ordinary one, viz. Rs. 2-8. Duplicates of the tickets were signed by the ghorawallas in defendants' book, and both tickets and duplicates bore on the face of them the following notices:—1. (In English.) This ticket is "issued, subject to the owner undertaking all risks of conveyance whatsoever, as the company will not be responsible for any injury or damage (however caused) occurring to horses, carriages, or live-stock of any description travelling upon the G. I. P. Railway or in their vehicles." Notices to a similar effect in Marathi and Guzerathi are also printed on the tickets and duplicates, the notices on the tickets issued to the plaintiff bearing, in addition to the above, the words—"You are requested to deliver this ticket on arrival," and the Marathi notices bore the marks of the plaintiff's ghorawallas. The translation of the notice in Marathi on the ticket issued, and the duplicate of which (with the exception of the last clause) was signed by the ghorawallas is as follows:—"Notice.—This ticket will be issued to the owners for the conveyance of their horses, carriages, or any kind of animals by the G. I. P. Railway Company, or by their waggons, but should any injury or damage occur to the same in the course of their conveyance this company will not take the risk thereof on their head. The risk in respect of the same shall remain on the owners' head. Notice is hereby given to you that you are to return this ticket on *arrival at the place of destination.*"

The horses proceeded by the early train on 4th June to Tanna (the plaintiff following by a later train), and what took place then was as follows:—The horse-box containing the horses was placed on a siding which is situated at the back (that is, at the side furthest from the main line) of the down platform at the end furthest from Bombay, and the horses were unloaded without injury. At this end of the platform there is no mode of exit for horses provided by the company. There are two gates through which a horse might pass from the platform to the public road but one of these gates leads into an enclosed space called a "Third-class Waiting-room," and thence to the road, and the other was at the time unavailable for the horses, being locked and the key mislaid. However, had it been open, it is plain from the evidence given by the officers of the company that it would not have been proper for the station-master to have let the horses out by that gate, as it was intended solely for the egress of third-class passengers. It appears that the plaintiff's ghorawallas asked to have the horses let out at one of these gates. There was some slight conflict of evidence on this point, but taking the evidence of the ghorawallas in connection with that given, I must say with some reluctance, by Mr. Conder, the company's traffic manager, it appears quite plain that either the ghorawallas asked leave to take the horses through one of those gates near them and were refused, or if they had asked and the station-master had done his duty, they would have been refused. Be that as it may, the only way left to get the horses out of the station was to walk them along the whole length of the passenger platform on the down side to a gate at the Bombay end of the platform. This the ghorawallas proceeded to do, and when they had got about 118 yards from the place where they were unloaded, and were just after passing the portion of the platform which is flagged for passengers and covered by a roof, a train coming from Bhandoop came into the station at about four or five miles an hour. Both horses appear to have become terrified, and the one in front, the subject-matter of this action, as soon as the engine of the ballast train came alongside of it, reared violently two or three times, and, breaking away from, or being let go by the ghorawalla who was leading it, fell back off the platform under the engine, and was, as a matter of course, instantly killed.

In the account given by the witnesses of the actual details of the accident, there is, as might be expected, a good deal of conflicting testimony, the ghorawalla stating that he held on to the horse until the rope, by which he was leading it, broke from the violence of the horse's rearing; and, on the other hand, one of defendants' witnesses, who was on the engine in question, swearing that the ghorawalla let the horse go at once, and that, in his (witness's) opinion, "a child could have held him." I must of course look at the evidence as if I were a member of a jury, and I have no hesitation in stating that, in my opinion, whether any other ghorawalla, or an English groom, could, or would, have done more to save the horse than the man in question did, no man could have prevented that horse, terrified as it was, from slipping off such a place as an ordinary passenger platform on a railway, and I do not think there was any negligence on the part of the ghorawalla proved. This brings me to one of the issues in the case, namely, whether there was any negligence on the part of the defendants causing the death of the horse. In my opinion there was such negligence. In the first place, I do not think that any sensible man would, if he had any alternative, send a timid horse (as it appears this was) walking down a flagged passenger platform nearly 100 yards long and at most about four or five yards wide with a wall, against which are benches and various articles on one side, and a clear drop, necessarily wholly unfenced, of about three feet on the other side—I say this independently of the question of a train being likely to come into the station, while the horse is on the platform. I do not think a platform like this is a fit and proper place for horses to go along at all. But, in the present case, the defendants' servants must be taken to have known that this train was coming in. It did not come unexpectedly, it stopped at the "distance semaphore" at least 300 yards from the station. That signal was lowered, and the train came in. No effort of any kind was made to keep the horses in a place of safety until the train had passed; indeed, once they were out of the horse-box there was no place of safety for them; nor, on the other hand, was any effort made to keep the train out of the station until the horses had got away, which, Mr. Conder states, might easily have been done. On the whole it appears to me that the fact of sending two horses walking down the 100 or 80 yards of that platform to meet the incoming train clearly amounted to gross negligence. This phrase has acquired a technical meaning in law, namely, "that sort of negligence for which a gratuitous bailee is responsible," (Austin *vs.* Manchester Railway Company, 10 C. B., 451), and as, whether I am right or wrong, I wish to be understood, I feel obliged to say that I think the acts of the company's servants in this case amounted to reckless conduct. In the course of the hearing of this case it appeared to me that the company's officers were under an impression that the fact of there being no other way provided at Tanna for taking horses off the down platform when unloaded at the further end, amounted to a justification of what was done. I own it appears to me that the only effect of this (if it be the fact) is to make the negligence immediately that of the company itself, and not of its servants at Tanna. If there had been a proper way to let the horses out, provided by the company, and the station-master had sent them by an improper way, then the company, as a company, would have been in the position of having done what they could for the safety of property entrusted to them; and the fault would, morally, though not legally, have lain with the station-master alone, but the effect of the evidence in this case is that the station-master acted strictly according to orders. Again, I must say I do not see the force of the reasoning which the defendants adopt to show that they could not have let the horses out by one of the gates at the far end of the platform. Leaving out of the question the loss of the key of one gate, which, I presume, cannot excuse the defendants, the reason they give for not letting horses out in that way is that these gates are for third-class passengers; and they (the passengers) would be liable to injury if horses were allowed to walk among them. If there were no passengers there at the time, I cannot see the danger of letting the horses out through one of the gates, and if there were any passengers going through the gates, I presume there would also be passengers on the "passenger platform," and the only difference in sending the horses down the platform would be that some people, not third-class passengers, would along with third-class passengers be equally liable to injury, so that I do not see what was to be gained by sending the horses down the general passenger platform.

These being the facts of the case, and such being my finding on them, we now come to a more difficult question namely—Are the defendants liable under the above circumstances?

I may mention at the outset that this is the first instance which has occurred before me, in which a railway company has set up the plea of absolute immunity from all liability for damage, however caused, occurring to horses carried by them on the usual terms which they make with the public. Of course I have nothing to do but to ascertain, as far as I can, what the law on the point is. Some question was raised by the advocate for the plaintiff as to the law applicable to the present case. I think there can be no doubt that this, which is substantially an English company, having a head-office in England, liable to be sued there, and in fact sued there on a similar cause of action (Martin vs. G. I. P. Railway Company, 3 L. R. Ex., p. 9) must be governed by the Common Law of England as affecting carriers by land modified by any Acts of Parliament or of the Legislative Council of India or of Bombay now in force on the subject, and having reference to Indian railways. The Act now in force on the subject appears to be Act 18 of 1854, and accordingly it is on the construction of that Act that the defendants claim a complete exemption from liability under their contract in the present case.

The company in this case appeared to me to be placed in a somewhat embarrassing position owing to the fact that they have made two public declarations relating to their liability in cases like the present, which seem to be, to a certain extent, inconsistent with each other. On the ticket in the present case the contract is that they are not to be liable for any injury or damage (however caused) occurring to horses, &c. By a public notice, put in evidence in the case, but not alluded to in the ticket, they declare that "the company will not be answerable for any injury done to any horse, of or above the value of Rs. 400, unless an additional rate of 2½ per cent. on the declared value is paid at the time of booking." The position appears to be further complicated by the fact which was suggested in this case, and which appears probable, from the wording of a letter from the defendants' traffic manager, namely, that the company have hitherto interpreted the rule, as to insurance, to be that they will not be liable *beyond* Rs. 400 for any horse, unless it is insured, instead of its being a stipulation which exempts them from all liability in case of a horse worth Rs. 400 not being insured. That the latter is the true meaning of the notice, I think, appears on the face of it, and I also think the case of Wyld vs. Pickford, 10 L. J. Ex. 382, goes to show that such is the effect of such a notice.

In the present case the horse must be taken to be worth more than Rs. 400, and it was not insured. No evidence was given bringing home knowledge of the notice to the plaintiff. That knowledge of the notice should have been brought home to the plaintiff is, I think, clear from the judgment of Blackburn, J., in Peek vs. N. Staffordshire Railway, 32 L. J. Q. B. 241 (in Dom. Proc.) If anything turned on this I am not at all sure that the defendants might not have given evidence which would have brought home knowledge of the public notice as to insurance to the plaintiff. As a matter of fact he was not asked whether he knew of it, but whether he knew it or not I cannot see how the company, having made a special private contract with the plaintiff, can fall back on a public notice inconsistent with it. The most important question in the case depends on the construction of sec. 11 of the Indian Railway Act of 1854. By that section it is enacted that, "The liability of such railway company for loss or injury to any *articles* or *goods* to be carried by them, other than those specially provided for by this Act, shall not be deemed or construed to be limited, or in any wise affected, by any public notice given or any private contract made by them," but they shall be liable for gross negligence, &c. The articles and goods "specially provided for" do not include live-stock. It was assumed before me in argument, that with respect to anything coming within section 11 the company cannot make any special contracts at all. Whether that be so or not, I think it is plain that they cannot make any contracts respecting such things, whereby they shall be exempt from liability for loss caused by their own gross negligence. Therefore, if horses come within section 11, that is to say, if they are included in the words "articles or goods" in section 11 all the notices and contracts respecting them whereby the company seek to guard themselves against loss "however caused" are utterly nugatory and futile.

I apprehend there can be no doubt that under the term "goods," English lawyers in certain cases would understand "horses" to be included, but I think it is impossible not to feel that, in dealing with this modern description of "common carriers by land," known as railway companies, the Legislature has used the word "goods" not as including everything that would be understood by "goods and chattels," or "goods, wares, and merchandises" (as in the Statute of Frauds,) but as meaning a different class of property from "live-stock."

I think in order to ascertain the meaning of this Act of the Indian Legislature, it is allowable, in addition to any internal evidence of meaning that may be found in the Act itself, to consider, 1st—The points in which it agrees with or differs from an English Act passed for a similar purpose and in the same year, and 2nd—The general object for which this Act itself was passed in India. And first as to the internal evidence afforded by the Indian Act. In sections 11 and 12 there is nothing actually repugnant in supposing "goods" to mean everything in fact except passengers. When we come to section 13, it is provided that the owner of "any goods" to be carried on the railway shall on demand give an account of the quantity and description of such goods; and by section 14, it is provided that if the owner give a false account of such goods he shall be liable to a fine of Rs. 50 for "every ton of goods;" and there are no words which could, in this section, possibly apply to live-stock, therefore I think a strong argument arises on the words of the Act itself for excluding live-stock from section 11.

2nd.—This Act, as I have said, was passed in the same year as the 17 and 18 Vic., Chapter 31, the 7th section of which is analogous to the 11th section of Act 18 of 1854. I think it is not going at all too far to suppose that, in passing the Indian Act, the Legislature must have had before it, if not the English Act, at least the bill on what it was founded; and when we find in the English Act, when making provisions similar to those contained in section 11 of the Indian Act, the words "horses, cattle, or other animals" in addition to the words "articles, goods, or things," I think a fair presumption arises that the words "horses, cattle, or other animals" were left out of the Indian Act with some express purpose. To show that *without* the words "horses, cattle, or other animals," the words "articles, goods, or things," would not be held in England to include animals, I may mention the case of Harrison vs. The London Brighton and S. C. Railway Co., 29 L. J. Q. B. 209, in which, under the words of section 7 of the English Act, it was seriously argued at the Bar, and considered by the Court, whether a dog came under the very general expression "or other animals," or whether that was to be confined to animals *ejusdem generis* with those before mentioned. In giving judgment Cockburn, C. J., says—"The first question that arises is, whether the 7th section applies at all to this case?" (that of the loss of a dog which was being carried by the Railway.) "It was put ingeniously by Mr. Spinks that a dog was not one of the animals to which that section related. There may be some doubt, looking at the strange phraseology of that section, whether it can be satisfactorily concluded that the language does embrace the particular case in question," and his Lordship only comes to the conclusion that the section does apply to dogs, because it clearly does enumerate in a subsequent part of it some animals not *ejusdem generis* with horses, cattle, &c. Now if the words "articles or goods" could have been held to have included live-stock, I cannot conceive the Court feeling any difficulty on the matter.

3rd.—If we consider the object with which the Act was passed, it appear to me most unlikely that if live-stock were meant to be included in the Act, they would not have been expressly mentioned. I presume all Railway Acts (at least those relating to traffic) may be looked upon as merely modifications of the Common Law liability of carriers by land, which but for these Acts would be considered as binding on railway companies. In the case of Carr vs. The Lancashire and York Railway Company, 21 L. J. Ex. 261, Parke, B., says—"Before railways were in use the articles conveyed were of a different description from what they are now. Sheep and other live animals are now carried on railways, and horses which were used to draw vehicles are now themselves the object of conveyance." When we consider that the English Railway Act was actually passed to meet the decision in this case of Carr vs. The Lancashire and York Railway (see Peek vs. N. Staffordshire Railway, 32 L. J. Q. B. 241), and, as I presume, the Indian Act was passed with the same object, I think it is most unlikely that, if live-stock were intended to be included in section 11 some such words as those used in the English Act would not have been inserted in the Indian Act. Possibly it is to be regretted that the Indian Legislature did not use some such language as that used in the Innkeepers Act, 26 and 27 Vic, c. 41, namely, "goods or property * * not being a horse or other live animal" that is if the intention was to exclude live-stock.

But I think the strongest argument of all arises from the *general* intent of Act 18 of 1854. The object of that Act was evidently two-fold—on the one hand to protect the railway companies from liability for the loss of articles of great value in proportion to their bulk, unless an insurance rate was paid for them: and, on the other hand, to protect the public against the very great power which the practical monopoly of traffic enjoyed by the railway companies gives them of enforcing unjust conditions on the public; and accordingly the Act, while protecting the companies as to the articles enumerated in the Act, appears to prohibit them from protecting themselves by special contract, at least as regards loss arising from their negligence as to any other kinds of goods to be carried by them. Now it is a matter of constant observation in the Courts in England that the carriage of live-stock by railway involves great and peculiar risk to the carrier, and I think it hardly conceivable that the Legislature, while giving the company no special protection by statute as to the carriage of animals, would absolutely prohibit them from entering into stipulations as to the carriage of this most hazardous species of property. But if animals be included in section 11, and the effect of that section be what was taken for granted before me, it is plain that such is the result.

For these reasons it appears to me that I must hold that horses are not included in section 11 of Act XVIII. of 1854, and that therefore there is nothing in that Act to prevent the defendants from limiting their liability by special contract or public notice respecting them.

Then comes the question, in the absence of special enactment, how far can the liability of the carrier be legally limited by special contract or public notice? Must he still use ordinary care and diligence, or may he stipulate not to be liable for the gross negligence, fraud, or wilful misconduct of his servants?

Under the English Act this question, owing to what Lord Wensleydale calls "the construction of that ill-penned Act" (Peek vs. N. Staffordshire Railway) has given rise to much controversy. The Act provides that the companies shall be at liberty "to make such conditions with reference to the receiving, forwarding, and delivering, any of the said animals, articles, &c., as shall be adjudged by the Court" to be resonable, and provides that the liability for loss of certain animals shall be limited unless their value be declared, and a higher rate paid for them, and further that no special contract shall bind the sender unless signed by him. No such provisions occur in the Indian Act.

It appears to me that, owing to the absence of any stipulation providing that the conditions made by railway companies in India shall be reasonable, the companies stand with respect to such property as is not included in the Indian Act exactly as if there were no Act at all regulating their liability. How, then, did the English railway companies stand prior to the English Act of 1854? The history of their position is given at length in the judgment of Blackburn, J., in Peek vs. N. Stafford-shire Railway Co. (supra.) At Common Law, carriers were responsible for every injury to goods carried by them except such as was caused by the act of God or the King's enemies. Up to 1832, the Courts in England held that carriers by land could make qualified acceptances of goods to be carried, but could not exempt themselves from liability for damage caused by their own gross negligence or fraud, nor could they, by demanding exorbi-

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tant fares, legally compel owners of goods to make contracts submitting to such conditions. This was the law up to 1832, but between that time and the year 1852 many cases established the contrary doctrine, and finally in 1852 the case of Carr vs. Lancashire and York Railway (21 L. J Ex. 261) which was a case of damage to a horse on a railway, was decided, in which Parke, B., in giving judgment says—"Horses are not conveyed on railways without much risk and danger. Various matters are apt to alarm them and cause them to do injury to themselves; it is therefore very reasonable that carriers should protect themselves against loss by making special contracts. The question is whether they have done so here. The jury have found that the defendants have been guilty of gross negligence, and that must be taken as a fact. In my opinion the owner of the horse has taken upon himself the risk of conveyance. * * The terms of the contract appear to me to show this. The company say they will not be responsible for any injury (howsoever caused) occurring to live-stock of any description travelling on their railway. * * * We ought not to fritter away the meaning of contracts merely for the purpose of making men careful. This is a matter we are not bound to correct. The Legislature may, if they please, put a stop to contracts of this kind, but we have nothing to do with them except to interpret them when they are made." (21 L. J. Ex. 263). This case was decided in May 1852; the Legislature in England accordingly did, by the Railway and Canal Traffic Act 1854, "put a stop to contracts of this kind." This was done, says Blackburn, J., quoting Story on Bailments, "because they (the Legislature) thought the companies took advantage of those decisions to evade altogether the salutary policy of the Common Law." "Such," says Blackburn, J., "is my opinion."

If I be correct in my view of Act 18 of 1854, the companies in India are with respect to cattle, now in the same position as the English companies were at the moment Carr v. Lancashire and York Railway case was decided. That is to say, they are at liberty to make any special contracts they please, and which they can get the public to assent to, with respect to the carriage of live-stock; and they may stipulate to hold themselves exempt from the consequences of gross negligence, fraud, or wilful misconduct of themselves or their servants.

Therefore, it appears to me I have only to consider what was the special contract made by the company and agreed to by the plaintiff in this case.

It was strongly urged on behalf of the defendants that, the ticket for these horses having been given up before damage occurred the company's contract was at an end, and the result of that, it was argued, is that the company are not liable. It appears to me that if this argument be valid, the result will be the reverse of that contended for, because the horse was at all events lawfully on the premises of the defendants, and if the special contract is at an end, so is the clause in it exempting the defendants from liability, and they are in the position of persons who by negligence have caused damage and who have not limited their liability.

In the course of the hearing of this case I was very strongly inclined to think that the mere fact of the defendants' servant taking manual possession of the ticket before the accident occurred could not make any material difference in the position of the parties; and I was further of opinion that probably the defendants were, at the time of the accident, protected by the clause on the ticket, which appeared to exempt them from liability for *any* damage occurring to a horse *travelling on the line.* In short I thought that the horse, when he was killed, might fairly be considered as "travelling on the line" though not "in the waggons" of the defendants. This was my opinion formed from merely looking at the *English* clause on the ticket, but on referring to the clause in Marathi, which was the one actually entered into between the parties, I have been surprised to find that the condition therein made by the defendants differs, as it appears to me, materially from the one in English; or, I should rather say, it makes clear that which is left in some doubt in the English condition, namely, whether the risks in respect of which the defendants declined resposibility were risks of *carriage*, pure and simple, or all risks possibly arising in the course of the journey, including the loading and unloading and entry into and departure from the company's premises. In the Marathi condition it is observable that there are no words equivalent to the expression in the English one, which I was inclined to read in a liberal way of covering the present loss, namely, "any damage (however caused) occurring to horses *travelling upon the* G.I.P. Railway." A narrow construction of that clause would of course confine it to damage occurring while the horse was actually in the horse-box, but I was not inclined to construe it so; but when we come to the Marathi condition we find it strictly confined to "any damage to the same *in the course of their conveyance*," and, in connexion with this form of condition, I think it is important to observe the notice at the end of the Marathi clause, "You are informed that you are to return this ticket on *arrival at the* place of destination." This appears to have a certain significance. It tends to strengthen the effect of the words of the condition and to show that what the condition was meant to apply to was risk incurred while the animal was actually being carried, because if it was intended that the company should decline liability as long as the horse was on their premises or under their control, I do not see why the defendants should demand the return of the ticket until the horse was about to leave the premises; but we see that they stipulate that the ticket shall be given upon arrival, and in fact that their practice is so to demand it, and so it was demanded and given up in the present case.

It is plain that contracts of this kind are construed by courts with a certain amount of strictness. In Martin vs G. I. P. Railway, 3 L. R. Ex. 9, the defendants received the plaintiff's goods to be carried *from Budnaira to Bombay*, under a contract by which the goods in question (being military baggage) were to remain in charge of a military guard "the company accepting no responsibility." The baggage was burnt and destroyed by the negligence of the company, and the question was whether the words of the contract relieved them from liability. Unfortunately the Indian Act, 18 of 1854, does not appear to have been alluded to in the case, but I apprehend it would have made no difference as the case was decided on the meaning of the contract. Kelly, C. B., in giving judgment says—"We are all of opinion that, though this limitation of responsibility would cover any loss of the baggage in the custody of the guard, occurring through the want of due care on the part of the officer in charge, or those under him, yet it is not applicable to baggage lost through the mere negligence of the company." And Channell, B., says—"I wish to add nothing to what has been said as to the non-liability clause, except to observe that no question here arises as to what contract can be made between the parties, but only as to what the contract really is, and the contract is, I think, limited to exemption from liability in certain cases which do not include the one before us."

Contracts of this kind have been made in many instances in England, and the companies have thought fit to make them much more stringent and clear than the present one. In the recent case of Rooth vs. The N. Eastern Railway Company, 2 L. R. 173, decided in 1867, the plaintiff had sent cattle by the defendants' railway and the contract contained these words:—"The owner undertakes all risks of loading, unloading and carriage, whether arising from the negligence or default of the company or their servants, or from defects or imperfections of the station, platform, or other places, or from any cause whatsoever, the company will grant free passes to persons having care of live-stock as an inducement to owners to send proper persons with and to take charge of them." The facts were these: the cattle arrived in two trucks at Chesterfield and on arrival the drover gave up the cattle ticket and his pass. The cattle were then unloaded by a railway porter with the assistance of the drover and of the plaintiff's nephew who had come to meet the train. The place at which the cattle were removed from the trucks was at a siding wholly unprotected by fence or otherwise from the line. While the second truck was being unloaded, the cattle, which had been removed from the first truck, strayed on the line and some of them were killed by a passing train. The case appears to me infinitely weaker for the plaintiff than the one now before me. The negligence of the company merely consisted in their not having a properly fenced platform on which to receive the cattle, which seemed to be, though on the company's premises, in charge of the plaintiff's servants, and they appear to have allowed them to stray on the line through negligence. When we see that, in that case there was a verdict for the plaintiff for the value of the cattle destroyed, which verdict was, on argument, upheld by the Court of Exchequer, I need hardly add another word as to what would necessarily be the result of the case now before me if the law in India and in England were the same. But, as to the point of the termination of the contract by giving up the ticket, counsel, in arguing, says—"When the company had placed the cattle on the platform in care of the plaintiff's servant and his nephew their duty as carriers was done. Martin, B.—That may be very true but in the absence of conditions, the defendants are liable, except for the act of God and the king's enemies." This I think shows pretty clearly what would be the result of holding that, in the present case, the special contract was at an end before the horse was killed. However, in the judgment of the Court it was held that there had not been a complete delivery—that the special contract being unreasonable, was void, and that the defendants, being unprotected by any valid special contract, were liable for the damage to the cattle. It appears, therefore, if I be correct, that the state of affairs at the time the horse was killed was this. The horse had been carried under a contract which, in England, would have been held void, because it sought to guard the company against liability for loss arising out of their own negligence, but which under the law in India, was perfectly legal. That at the time of the accident, that contract was at an end, not because the ticket had been given up, but because the risk it was intended to cover had been avoided, and the horse was about to leave the company's premises. What was the duty of the company in respect to the plaintiff? I think this is clearly answered by Rooth vs. N. Eastern Railway. Kelly, C. B., (p. 179) says—"It is said that the delivery was complete, and therefore that the company's liability was at an end. But, granting that, in a certain sense, there had been a delivery, still that circumstance does not discharge the company from their duty of providing a safe and proper means for these cattle to cross the line and leave the premises. The sole question really is, whether the company had fulfilled their Common Law obligation, which nothing, in my opinion, had abridged, of providing a safe mode of exit and transit."

If my finding on the facts be correct, the defendants had not provided a "safe mode of exit," and they must be liable. I need hardly say that I regret very much that the case should to any extent turn on the construction of a contract which, though nominally before the Court, was not at all considered at the hearing. The defendants produce the Marathi contract with what they put forward, as, and I have no doubt believed to be, a correct translation of it, so that I do not think that the plaintiff or myself was to blame in not calling for a translation of the actual contract; however, as the defendants require this case to be submitted to the High Court, no great harm has been done, as there will be ample opportunity for considering the exact terms of the contract when the case is finally heard.

I feel bound to give a verdict for the plaintiff for the amount claimed. Verdict for plaintiff for Rs. 680 and costs. Certified costs, Rs. 51.

SIEGES OF PARIS.

It is upwards of nineteen hundred years since Cæsar in his "commentaries" incidentally described the little city of the Parisii, one of the innumerable Celtic tribes by whom Gaul was originally inhabited. The town which was called by the Romans Lutetia occupied the little island in the river Seine, which forms *la cité* of modern Paris. Its houses were of the most primitive and squalid description; but its citizens, though unmitigated barbarians, revolted in 53 B. C., in conjunction with the neighbouring tribes against their Roman masters. Labrenus marched against them with a large force, but he failed for some time to make any progress in the siege, and owed it chiefly to his superior craft that he eventually secured a footing on the island, and routed the tribe with great slaughter. Even in the presence of overwhelming numbers of a disciplined foe, the ancient predecessors of the Parisians acted up to the noble sentiment:—*plutôt la mort que l'esclavage.* Tradition relates that Cæsar himself visited Lutetia some time after this and various relics of Roman buildings are still proudly pointed out by the Parisians as priceless memorials of the architectural taste of that Emperor of Emperors. However this may be, there is no question that the site of the heart of the most beautiful city of all times was the abode of a Roman colony, whose richer members transported to their place of exile not a few of the elegancies of existence that were then found in Imperial Rome. The dense primeval forests that came close up to the tortuous river's verdant banks, were full of game, and the Roman captain found much in the temperate climate and picturesque features of the neighbourhood to compensate him for his reluctant abnegation of the delights of the sunny south.

In the year 258 A. D., Julian, the Governor of Gaul, almost against his own will, was proclaimed Emperor by his troops at Parisea, as he had remained in the town, and in kindly re-recollection of this circumstance he speaks in a work of his still extant of his "dear Lutetia." The Emperors Valentian and Valeus are also said to have resided for a time in this favoured little city. Then the German Franks over-ran and annexed Gaul, and Clovis, the founder of the French monarchy, was first heard of at Paris about the year 508. Little is known of the town's history during the rule of the Merovingian and Carlovingian dynasties, for the country was at that period a prey to incessant internal troubles. Between 845 and 855 A. D. Norman pirates four times besieged and partially destroyed the city. The invaders, mindful of the poverty of the region, and the scarcity of supplies, conducted their incursions in fleets of boats. In 861 their periodical visit to Paris having been more than usually successful, the Normans left the town after having despoiled it, and proceeded further up the river Seine, carrying fire and sword as far Meaux and Melun. The Parisians warned by the increasing audacity of their foes, now fortified their city, and the Normans were deterred by the preparations that had been made for their reception from repeating their predatory expedition until 885, when they for the last time ascended the river in great force, and laid siege to Paris, after they had been refused permission to pass the city on this voyage farther inland. The blockade lasted upwards of thirteen months, during which the Normans made eight fruitless assaults and ravaged the surrounding country. The besieged now assumed the offensive and King Charles the Fat marched out against the enemy, at the head of a large army. But just when everything seemed to favour a courageous policy, and when the enemy was broken in spirit by a prolonged and fruitless campaign, the King with consummate folly decided upon negotiating in preference to fighting, and agreed to pay the invaders a large sum of money on condition that they would proceed on their proposed expedition up the river, and leave Paris further unmolested. The Normans gladly closed with these terms, passed Paris, pillaged the towns and villages that they found within easy reach of their fleet of boats, returned loaded with booty to King Charles's capital, received the promised black mail, and then pursued their voyage homewards. But deterred by the valiant resistance that they had experienced from the inhabitants, however much they may have profited by the pusillanimous diplomacy of the fat monarch, the Normans did not again put the courage of the Parisians to the test, but preferred eventually to carve out for themselves an empire in the tight little island due north of their own province.

Thus Paris had peace until 978 A. D., when the Emperor Otho II. besieged it with an army of 60,000 men. Charles le Gross had long ago been gathered to his fathers, and Lothaire reigned in his stead. Otho devastated the thinly-populated neighbourhood of the capital, and sought to cut off its supplies, but Lothaire marched out of the city, attacked and defeated him, and at length put him to flight at Soissons with the loss of all his baggage. During the ensuing three and a half centuries Paris was a prey to dynastic and social troubles. Civil war was almost chronic, and between king and nobles who were constantly at issue, the unlucky capital was often doomed to the horrors of famine and pestilence, in addition to the miseries inseparable from protracted sieges. The environs of Paris were desolated by similar causes: now this, now that baron pillaged the whole neighbourhood, and drove into the woods to there perish the miserable peasants who here and there essayed to cultivate the fertile soil. Discord, in short, ruled to the utter prostration of the sparse population of the centre of France: and the English in the latter part of the period under notice contributed largely by their frequent invasions to the miseries of the country. At length the gallant Crown Prince surnamed the Black, took King John of France prisoner at the battle of Poictiers in 1356, and carried him in triumph to London, leaving France to settle herself down to a provisional Government while her sovereign was *en retrait.* The Dauphin Charles, who had been declared by his father Lieutenant-General of the kingdom, now commenced to exercise his regency powers, but he fell into the hands of a party who in promoting their own sordid ends sacrificed his popularity, and raised against him such deep indignation as culminated in a revolution headed by Stephen Marcel, the Provost of Merchants. The Dauphin fled from Paris to Metz, leaving his brother the Duke of Anjou to act for him. Marcel prevailed upon the Duke to accede to the demands of the people, and the Dauphin on his return to Paris gave an unwilling sanction to the concessions that had been made during his absence. Marcel for a time was *de facto* autocrat, and he strengthened himself by a close alliance with Charles the Bad, the King of Navarre, who entered Paris with a large force and completed the humiliation of the Dauphin. But the Parisians resented this alliance with a traditional enemy against the sovereign power; a general revolt ensued, and Marcel was killed in the streets with a number of his adherents. The Dauphin, who was not in Paris at the time of this reaction of public opinion in his favour, now returned to the capital and sent to the scaffold many of Marcel's still surviving confederates. The King of Navarre now ravaged the environs of Paris, and tried to reduce it by famine. Pestilence as usual followed, and then news that the King of England had landed at Calais with a large army, and was marching on to Paris leaving a broad track of desolation in his rear. The English at length appeared before the walls of the capital, which Marcel had very greatly improved, and encamped in the plains of Vaugirard, Mont Rouge and St. Germain. The besieged however held out very bravely, and the English after a vigorous siege, and after devastating the country for miles around Paris, were forced by want of provisions to raise the siege, and some months afterwards made a peace with France, by virtue of which King John returned to his country after a captivity of four years' duration. But the English shortly reappeared on the scene and during the infancy of the King Charles VI., succeeded in bringing almost the whole of France under their subjection. They occupied Paris in force, and there successfully withstood a siege by Joan of Arc, the Maid of Orleans, who was wounded when conducting the assault. But at length the inhabitants of the city rose against their foreign masters, and the royal troops having laid close siege to the town, the English evacuated it in 1436.

Paris enjoyed but a brief respite from domestic troubles after this, for in 1588 the Duke of Guise, fomented and led a revolt against Henry III.; the King effected his escape to Chartres, and remained there until he had succeeded in obtaining the assassination of the Duke who had conspired against the King's life, with the design of seizing the crown. Henry returned to his capital, but the partisans of the Duke worked upon the public mind with so much success that the King was constrained to ally himself with his name-sake, the King of Navarre, to whose camp he escaped. The two monarchs advanced upon Paris in July 1589, and encamped at St. Cloud, where on the 1st August, King Henry of France was assassinated by a monk attached to the Guise party. Henry of Navarre now laid siege to Paris, and occupied Gentilly, Mont Rouge, Vaugirard, St. Germain, and other outlying suburbs. Sully, the Bismarck of those days, was the historian of the terrible calamities that happened to Paris during the progress of the blockade. The town contained 200,000 inhabitants, with but a fortnight's supply of provisions, when the siege commenced. The blockade continued for nearly four months, during which the unhappy citizens were brought to the last stage of misery for want of food, and resorted at last to even the graveyards, to powdered stones, and to carrion for aliment. About one hundred thousand persons are said to have died of starvation and pestilence, and yet the remaining half of the population of the "heroic city" refused to surrender. At length the King raised the seige and marched to meet the Duke of Parma who had complied with the request of the brother of the Duke of Guise, to attempt the relief of Paris. Henry did not return to the environs of Paris till four years after, and he then only succeeded in effecting its capture by making liberal bribes to the foremost men among its defenders. He now abjured the Protestant faith, assumed the title of Henry IV. of France, and did much to beautify the capital which had so long held out against his pretentions to the crown.

In 1648 Paris was again the scene of much bloodshed. The Regent Anne of Austria, and Mazarin, the Prime Minister of the infant Louis XIV., were opposed by a powerful league, called the Fronde, who took up arms against the Government, and succeeded in gaining their demands. A few years afterwards during further civil dissensions the town was besieged by the great Conde, who effected an entrance, despite Marshal Turenne who commanded the royal troops, within the walls. Paris from this time up to 1789 enjoyed an immunity from the horrors of both civil and foreign war. The Great Revolution then broke out during which the Place Louis XV., Place de la Bastile and Place du Trone, were drenched with some of best blood of France which flowed from the merciless guillotine. The Napoleonic Empire was the natural outcome of this upheaval of society: and Europe arrayed in arms against France was the inevitable result of an ambition that aspired to universal sovereignty, and that stopped at nothing to gain that end. What the guillotine had done in sacrificing numberless victims of high birth and talent to the wild fury of a blood-thirsty populace whose worst passions were pandered to by some of the greatest miscreants of modern times, the conscription that filled up the ever leaking ranks of the Imperial Army, did in draining the nation of the blood of its male population capable of bearing arms. Thus, with a population thinned down woefully by war, France was compelled in 1814 to yield to outraged civilisation; and Paris, after a gallant defence, was forced to surrender to overwhelming numbers. The Bourbons were restored: but scarce had a year elasped ere they again fled, and for a brief hundred days Napoleon reigned again. Then came the final fall, and Paris, after showing that her powerlessness, not her failing courage, actuated her, again laid down her arms to the Allies, and witnessed a second time the triumphant entry of her enemies, and the restoration by their means of the ancient dynasty.

Fifteen years passed and the Parisian's drove their King into exile, and elected as his successor the son of the hateful Phillippe Egalite d'Orleans. Eighteen years more, and they rose against their citizen monarch and hurried him to the appointed end of Bourbons of modern times. Four years more and they suddenly awoke to the consciousness of being enchained by a Third Napoleon. Eighteen years more and they are once again without a sovereign, and once again threatened with the miseries of a siege, coupled with the horrors incidental to the sudden letting loose in their midst of the worst passions of the worst mob that the world has yet produced. The Parisians need to be defended not so much against the foreign foes who are marching upon their beautiful city, as against themselves. The head and front of the offence of the otherwise brilliant reign of Louis Napoleon which has now closed amid so much dramatic gloom is that, for its own selfish purposes, it refrained from training the Parisians to trust to and to govern themselves. 1870 finds the centre of revolutions as unprotected against the design of Socialists and Red Republicans as it was in 1830 or 1848; and a city that may justly claim to be the metropolis of the civilised world will possibly in a day or two discover in a Rochefort, a Rollin, or a Hugo, the key-stone of that Utopia of Liberty, Equality and Fraternity, in the pursuit of which modern France seems destined to be an enemy to herself and to all her neighbours.—*Madras Mail.*

THE SUCCOUR OF THE WOUNDED.

A large batch of recruits of the Society for the Succour of the Wounded made their way through the streets (of Paris) this morning (Aug. 17). There was abundant sympathy, but no cheering, and it seemed as if the melancholy duties before them had saddened the men themselves. A small square of white linen, with a broad red cross sown on it, on the cap and on the arm, constituted their insignia, and it was worn by priests and laymen, by the drivers of the ambulance waggons, and the money collectors running at their side. These last carried canvas pouches, also marked with the red and white cross, which they presented to all they passed, and seldom in vain. The huge and cumbrous vehicles, like agricultural machinery, but painted drab, looked dreadfully significant. You could see where their sides would turn down, so as to make a series of beds for the wounded, where the lint, and bandages, and surgical instruments were carried, and where the operations would be performed. But the silence attending this procession was the most striking thing of all. I met it by the Porte St. Martin, where carriages were drawn up, and the pavements near which were crowded with blouses and bourgeoisie. Hats and caps were lifted silently, one tottering old man mumbled "Vive la France," some women whispered to each other and burst into tears, children were lifted to their parents' shoulders, and the duties of the good men explained to them in undertones. But there was no vivacity, and the impression given was something between that conveyed by a solemn religious ceremony, and the sympathetic feeling evoked by the sight of suffering. Cheering would have been as much out of place as in a hospital ward; and as the procession disappeared up the Boulevard, its flag waving in the distance, the bystanders gave a sigh of relief as of men full of restrained emotion. Among the Society's recruits were two young and handsome priests, who looked as if they were only about to find their real vocation now as they marched with an air that was more than half military, and smiled their thanks for the respectful salutations they received. It was on the Boulevard Bon Nouvelle yesterday, not far from the point I met them, that a priest, whose services had just been accepted by the Society, made a mistake which he is likely to remember. When this good man had enlisted, and directly he knew his name was down on the books, and that he would be speedily *en-route*, he must needs buy a revolver. What he meant to do with it, and how far he thought he could protect himself, is not clear. Delighted with his purchase, and desiring to prove to a friend that his knowledge was not confined to spiritual weapons, he explained its mechanism, and showed how easily it was loaded, cocked, and let off. The twain were in an open cab on the Boulevard, and the immediate result was that the pistol went off—quite of itself, the good father insisted—and a harmless pedestrian fell wounded. The priest was promptly bonneted. He was a Prussian spy who had assumed the sacred garb for the infamous purpose of shooting down Parisians in open day. He had done it before. He was a ringleader in the affair of Villette. He had been seen with dangerous characters the day before yesterday. There he was taken red-handed, shouted his captors. A priest with a pistol. The thing was absurd. So they buffeted him badly, and he was only rescued by gendarmes. It has been remarked that in nothing has Paris improved more in the last quarter of a century than its street lamps. They are elegant in design, graceful in form, and of a material sufficiently like bronze to deceive a casual observer. But they have another claim to admiration in such times as these. By a wise provision they are destitute of the cross bar of iron which in England runs under the glasswork like a ship's yard, and which is a direct provocative to hanging. "Run him up to the nearest gas-lamp," would be a too tempting cry to a mob which had convinced itself it had caught a Prussian in disguise; and one regards the lamps of Paris with increased favour from the fact that they afford no purchase for a halter. It was satisfactory to hear to-day that neither the priest who used the revolver, nor the man he hit, was seriously hurt.—*Paris Letter Daily News.*

AT CHALONS.

Camp of Chalons, August 12, Morning.

The camp is about 20 or 23 miles from the town of Châlons, and no trains for passengers exist now between the two places; so we began looking for some conveyance, and for a long time were unsuccessful. While making our search for a carriage or cart we of course were taken for spies. The streets, as I told you, were thronged with people like the high street of a country town on a fair day, only the character of the multitude was very different. Numbers of men in blouses, who seemed to have it all their own way, mingled with soldiers of every possible corps and arm, all half, if not quite, drunk, rendered circulation anything but pleasant or easy. As my friend and I walked about we were closely watched by several of the citizens in blouses mentioned above, but when he ventured to point out to me some beauty on the steeple of the cathedral, we were considered to be without doubt Prussian agents of the most dangerous kind, and the number of our followers increased. "You see," said one, "they are looking at the steeple of the cathedral, to send soldiers up there when they come; let us watch them closely." We, however, went on our way looking unconcerned, and as we passed the museum, my friend went in to ask the conservateur some information. This also, to the excited men who watched us, was thought suspicious, "For," said one, "there is there a plan of the old town of Châlons, and they are going no doubt to copy that." When my friend came out, the excitement of our persecutors made them brisk, and they began to shout aloud that we were "Prussians," &c. The excitement increased every moment. We kept a calm and quiet bearing, until the conservateur of the museum came out and answered for us. We were then released, and the crowd dispersed, not without growling, though; and I heard one man mutter that he did not know whether the conservateur himself was not a Prussian, for he saw him the day before looking at a bridge being built. You cannot form an idea of the smallness of mind of the lower classes in the provinces of this country, for it shows itself to advantage only in crises like the present. The episode I have related is only one of many which occurred to us during the hours we were at Châlons; and the only precedent I can find to compare with the state things are in at present in France is the Reign of Terror. I do not mean to say that it is so bad now, but the principle is the same. The mob are in the ascendancy, they have it all their own way; they shout, sing, drink, smoke, and swagger about, and I am thinking of wearing a blouse and cap myself and dirtying my hands. That is the best costume to get on in at present, and to be most courted in. Just one specimen to give you an idea:—Yesterday, at the hotel at Châlons, on our asking to have our boots cleaned, the servant answered, "I'll clean them if you like, but people don't have their boots cleaned now, we've given it up." But to return to my diary: We at length found a cart that was about to return to Châlons camp, and we joined a party of people, consisting of a scrubby looking officer of Engineers arrived from Africa, and going to the war, an army surgeon-major, and a charming French woman from Paris, who was going to see her husband, a field officer of Mobile, at Châlons. At about six we got off the stout little champenese horse, dragging the heavy load gallantly. I say heavy, for the two officers going campaigning had luggage enough for two ladies going "aux eaux;" and if all the officers of General Douay's army had as much, I do not wonder at the Prussians saying an immense quantity of plunder fell into their hands. The Emperor had three trains full of things for himself; carriages, cooks, chairs, sofas, beds, &c. It reminds us of the army of Antiochus.—*Daily News.*

Goldsmith's Work.—The progress of fine art manufacture in this branch of trade is strikingly exemplified in a little work published by J. W. Benson, of 25, Old Bond Street, and of the City Steam Factory, 58 and 60, Ludgate Hill. It is enriched and embellished with designs (by Italian, French, and English artistes) of brooches, Bracelets, Earrings, and other articles, suitable for personal wear, or Wedding, Birthday, or other presents, with their prices. Mr. Benson (who holds the appointment to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales) has also published a very interesting pamphlet on the Rise and Progress of Watch and Clock-making. These Pamphlets are sent post free for two stamps each, and they cannot be too strongly recommended to those contemplating a purchase, especially to residents in the country or abroad who are thus enabled to select any article, they may require, and have it forwarded with perfect safety.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—For Breakfast.—The *Globe* says—"Various importers and manufacturers have attempted to attain a reputation for their prepared Cocoas, but we doubt whether any thorough success had been achieved until Messrs. Taylor Brothers discovered the extraordinary qualities of 'Maravilla' Cocoa. Adapting their perfect system of preparation to this finest of all species of the Theobroma, they have produced an article which supersedes every other Cocoa in the market. Enteri solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest elements of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For Homœopaths and invalids we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage." Sold in packets only by all Grocers, of whom also may be had Taylor Brothers' Original Homœopathic Cocoa and Soluble Chocolate Steam ills—Brick Lane, London.

PARIS IN A STATE OF SIEGE

Paris, August 16.

"Forty-five thousand Prussians *hors de combat*," and cannonading still progressing. Such is the news which reaches the Restaurant Vachette as I breakfast there this morning. It is late (1 p.m.), and the majority of the eaters have left; but the place is alive upon the instant. Is the news true? "The pepper red?" repeats a forgetful garçon to a querulous customer, "My God! how can I think of pepper red with forty-five thousand Prussians lying dead?" Then come doubts. The despatch is not official. It comes through the sous-préfet, who has it from "*les voyageurs.*" Can it be a trick of the Bourse? How many of the French army are killed *per contra?* So the town continues quiet, no banners are put out, and no rejoicings or other demonstrations are to be seen. Dubiety is most palpable. The people want light. This *affiche*, signed by Henri Chevreau though it be, is not authenticated by him. There may be much more behind. It may be true that the two armies of the Germans have joined, with the firm intention of marching on Paris, and are so sacrificing their men to a great end. The cannonading continues! Who shall say the result of a battle not yet complete? Who can tell the news midnight will bring? So the excitement is not more than yesterday, and the puzzlement and depression more. Everybody is mad for news, but up to the time of closing this letter we know nothing certain, and speculation runs wild.

Personal incidents and personal experience give the clearest notion of the state in which we live here, and the bewildering effects of the deepseated public distrust touching us every hour. I spent last evening with a member of one of the old aristocratic families of France, the bearer of a name well known and honoured, in England, a man of culture and fashion, young, handsome, witty, and refined. A favourite in the best Paris salons, well known at the clubs as a shrewd thinker, an epigrammatic talker, and a man of pleasure, this young aristocrat represented not unfairly the flower of modern France. He is "drawn" for the war and will be wearing the coarse garments of the private soldier, carrying eighty pounds weight upon his back, living on hard fare, and going through the whole trying routine of camp life in six days from the present time. He knows nothing of the profession of arms. He has never fired off a gun save in *le sport*, he has no qualification of any kind save that he is unmarried and is between 25 and 35 years of age. It is no question of volunteering. He goes because he is ordered out by the State, and having already paid for one substitute at an earlier stage of the war fever, must now contribute his limbs and body, his mind and soul to the cause. He will be drafted off to Châlons first, and, after a brief course of drilling, to the army in the field. It seemed incredible as he sat with us at first one and then the other Boulevard café during the evening, so gay, airy, fascinating—that he was to be absorbed in to the mere rank and file of the army, and to become a unit in the war. It was only when we met and were introduced to his friends, men of the same rank of life as himself, that the truth made itself felt. Take the finest young gentleman out of the Row, weed the Pall-mall clubs of the best looking and most refined loungers who peopled them a few weeks since, go down to your English country houses, and carry off their popular ornaments, take the best shots on the moors, the favourite partners, the most popular companions, and huddle them into the scarlet shoddy of the private soldier, herd them in barracks cheek by jowl, and on terms of perfect equality, with Giles who opened the gates or carried the bag for them the day before yesterday, and with Jeames who was their obsequious menial the day before that, and you realise war, as its effects are seen here.

Our friend stops to shake hands warmly with a Zouave, whose slender white fingers and delicately chiselled face contrast strangely with his heavy, ill-fitting garb; and we learn that the latter is his intimate friend, and is off to Châlons to-night. The three young gentlemen who are in close converse together at the nearest table don their uniforms, and march to the train to-morrow; and so on and so on, right down the Boulevards and back again. Many a man is taking his last absinthe and his last taste of pleasure. It is farewell and *au revoir* everywhere. One meets with a gallant willingness to fight for the country, a bow, a smile, a shrug; bitter anger at a Government which has drawn la belle France into her present ignominious position, and a proud resolve to help her on to victory. "My coiffeur, a fine, handsome garçon, with broad shoulders and strong limbs, a great dancer, and a mighty favourite with the sex, went off gaily three weeks since, and has had his arm shot off and his legs so mutilated that he will never stand again. But what would you? We must go, and then, my faith, a man can, you know, die but once." We stroll through the passage leading to the old opera-house, and along the covered way which brings the passenger out opposite to the Mairie of the 9th Arrondissement, in the Rue Drouot, where the affiche of victory will be posted to-night. There is an enormous crowd. Fathers and mothers, children, brothers, all with relatives or friends in the field, all burning for news. They were there, many of them, when we passed on our way to dinner four hours before; and they will wait patiently till after midnight. The victory will not be announced till late, when the great streets have been partly emptied. The rejoicings might be troublesome, you understand; the enthusiasm at success takes vehement forms: so the war news will not be published yet. There is an arrest while we stand there, but no one minds it. A fierce-looking man on a blouse is "run in" between two gendarmes, and the crowd opens and closes up again without taking its eyes off the stone to the right of the portico on which, they say, the next affiche is sure to be posted. There must be a victory. The accursed Prussians are being taught in the open, and at this moment, what it is to invade the sacred soil of France, and the day of the Assumption is to gain new glory from the triumph of the arms of friends. Away with doubts, away even with anger at past delay and defeat. It is all to be wiped out and condoned to-night—all, all! Still the despatch comes not, and we pass through the empty opera arcade, which is so mournfully eloquent of past fashionable glories, and is to one of us so full of brilliant reminiscences of bygone pleasure and persiflage, when the heated house was escaped from, and a stroll indulged in between the acts; and then to our café again, where we have a peculiar experience.

Strange to say, we find seated at one of its tables the German valet de place named in a previous letter. He is in earnest conversation with a young Frenchman, demonstrating, as it seems, with a pencil the problems rising out of their conversation. He recognises me, and bows, whereupon our French friend asks me what I know of him. "Valet de place?—talks of *mouchards*—he himself is a Prussian spy," and then one of the two Frenchmen with whom the man is talking is beckoned out of the room, and the German himself departs almost immediately. A council is held, and notes are compared as to the German's statements to those with whom he talked last. "He speaks well for a domestic, does he not?" "Do valets frequent this café?" "Is it the custom, think you, for men without a place, and when poor, to come to the best house in Paris for their pleasure? And you, young man, how have you talked with this spy of Prussia, what have you told him that he may use against the army in which I am about to fight? Know you not that there are in Paris 40,000 of these Germans, and that the leaders of their army are learned in all French movements, while our Generals know nothing? What! have you talked with the spy? What says he himself?" It was fortunate for the German that he left the room, and I am advised earnestly to see him no more. His information to me concerning the French *mouchards*, the accounts he gave of himself and his antecedents to me and to the youth speaking to him in the café (who was known to two of our party), are all declared to be gravely suspicious. Our French friend was positive on the point, and would have denounced him there and then, save that he had left the house. This it is to live in a city in a state of siege. It is like what one reads of the plague. Your servant, your neighbour, your acquaintance, the man who makes your bed, he who runs your errands, he with whom you exchange civilities, may be all touched with the dreaded taint. The uncertainty makes it the more horrible. Strip him, and you might still not find him out. If he be not a *mouchard* himself, he may be one upon whose movements the *mouchards* keep a steady eye, and to talk with any human being with whose birth, parentage, education, and life-long habits you are not perfectly familiar, is, it seems, to expose yourself unnecessarily to suspicion. With all this there is a certain simious playfulness with the subject which is very repulsive. "Thou art a Prussian little rogue, thou!" "Thou art a spy young rascal" is actually used in jocular raillery, while we wait for the news which is certain, but which does not come. So the night wanes. The crowd becomes thinner, the latest cafés close, the Boulevards are deserted, and it is not as I have shown until 1 P.M. next day that we have news of any kind from the seat of war.—*Daily News.*

A severely repressive Contagious Diseases Act is reported from the land of liberty By a police ordinance recently adopted at St. Louis, district physicians are appointed whose duty it is to visit once a week designated houses. They will have absolute power of ascertaining the sanitary condition of the inmates, and giving all necessary orders for their removal to hospital, or for carrying out such other arrangements as they may think necessary. They are to raise a tax of a dollar a week for each inmate, and any one obstructing the physician in his duties, or violating his orders, is to be deemed guilty of a misdemeanour, and to be liable to a fine of not less than twenty dollars. A further sum is to be collected from the owners of the houses and from the women subject to the ordinance for hospital dues, and full powers are given to build hospitals, to provide a house of correction for offenders against the Act, and to take means for reclaiming the women and leading them into the path of virtue. The ordinance has many patent defects, but at least it does not err on the side of tenderness to the liberty of subjects engaged in the propagation of contagious disease. It is not the first time that American legislation has manifested a very decided tendency to subordinate the "liberties" of the individual to the welfare of the State.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

General François, killed at the battle of Forbach, was the first general officer of the German armies that has fallen in this war, and was also the junior on the Prussian Army List, having only been breveted from the rank of colonel one week before his fall. He had served for some time on the staff, and was considered fortunate above the average in his promotion, which made him a general at about fifty-four. Hence it may be concluded that the range of age in the higher staff runs from fifty-five to over seventy, at which age Steinmetz takes the field. Such is the status in this respect of the regularly promoted Prussian officer; but there are numerous exceptions to the rule in the princes of the Royal houses and of smaller German sovereignties who have pressed into the service. Prince Frederic Charles, the Crown Prince, Prince Albert of Prussia, the Dukes of Mecklenburg and of Holstein, and Prince Augustus of Wurtemberg are all names well known in the last war and all men in the prime of life. The advantage gained to the State in reserving these exceptions to the general rules of seniority is so obvious—readers of the "Tactical Retrospect" will recollect how hard the pamphleteer is upon the advanced years of the higher officers of the service—that one cannot wonder that a strong Government clings to the principle of putting the sprigs of royalty above the usual run of promotion, and so even in times of peace securing a small reserve of young generals.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

GENERAL MOLTKE'S CHARACTER.

General Count Moltke, says a Berlin correspondent, has become more taciturn than ever, and as this is well known, scarcely anybody ever speaks to him, but everybody waits until he speaks. People here are so accustomed to his peculiarities and solitary habits, evidently the result of constant pondering over his duties, that they even feign not to see him when he passes. Yet he can express himself very fluently and very clearly on occasion, as I myself can testify, having heard him once explain the topography of the seat of the Danish war. Some few days ago the tacit convention was broken by an individual who claims to be one of the grandees of the Bourse. "Well," he said on meeting the general in the street, "how are things getting on, general?" "Thank you, sir," replied the general, "my rye crops are getting on beautifully, but my potatoes are very backward." The Bourse gentleman disappeared.

COMFORT TO SMOKERS.

Considering the violent abuse so often levelled at smokers by those who dislike tobacco, and the terrible warnings conveyed to them by candid friends of a short career of disease to be terminated by death in an agonizing form, it is only right too all attention to any remarks made by scientific men calculated to relieve them from the load of anxiety under which they must be suffering. At a late meeting of the British Medical Association at Newcastle, Dr. John Murray presented a paper on "Snuff-taking, and its utility in preventing Bronchitis and Consumption," in which he remarks that an habitual smoker seldom or ever died of consumption, and that the progress of consumption is frequently arrested by practising the habit of snuff-taking. Snuff-taking, it seems, is not only of great use in curing catarrh, but is an admirable expedient for preventing it altogether. If, "when on a journey you experience a succession of chills, in due time you may expect an attack of bronchitis, an infiltration of pneumonic or tubercular plasma, or illness in some other form, each tending to reduce the powers of life, and, consequently, liable to set up consumption in those predisposed." Under these circumstances Dr. Murray strongly recommends snuff to be taken in liberal pinches. Tobacco, in fact, is now strongly suspected by the medical profession to have been unjustly abused. The majority of doctors, Dr. Murray states, "when recovering from a common cold," will take snuff themselves to hasten their recovery. It was, if we remember right, Mr. Disraeli who once remarked that England was governed by reactions, and it really seems possible that a great reaction is likely to occur with regard to tobacco, and that even Dean Close himself may before long become an inveterate smoker.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

THE MARRIAGE MARKET IN INDIA.

(*Graphic*, August 20.)

People not immediately concerned seldom care much about the commercial items of news brought by the Indian mails. What to them is the fact that cotton has a downward tendency, that mule twist is not so well as could be expected, and that grey shirtings are getting no better very fast? Their indifference is a mistake; for a decline in cotton means distress in Lancashire, and distress in Lancashire means pressure in other places—for if people cannot get as much as usual by cotton, they cannot spend as much as usual upon other things. And when commerce in general fails to flourish, the community in general is made to pay for the mischance. The depression tells immediately upon your loaves of bread and your legs of mutton, and in course of time upon your tailors' and milliners' bills. So you see it is everybody's interest to take heed even of such things as mule twist and grey shirtings!

But there is one item in the Indian news just received which will be at once recognised as affecting the community at home. It is not included in the commercial returns, but it has something to do with the commercial decline which set in several years ago, and has not yet recovered its equilibrium. The marriage market in India is in a very low state, and transactions become more and more difficult to effect. In America, where fluctuations of fortune have been so frequent of late years, the marriage market has always been easy or difficult according to circumstances, though it has been most difficult in individual cases when commerce has been most flourishing. A failure in shoddy may easily lead to a breach of promise; but it is on record that a New York belle accounted for her sudden coldness towards her betrothed by telling him that since his last visit "her pa had struck ile." Such causes and consequences are not heard of in India; but it is certain that the depressed state of commerce in that country is having its legitimate effect upon the market matrimonial.

This is a sad change. The marriage market in India has for many years ceased to be on its former footing. Time was when a rich Nabob sent home and ordered a wife from his agent as he would order a curricle or a case of saddlery; and the sailing ships round the Cape were filled with interesting spinsters going out to their unknown lords and masters, whom they occasionally jilted *en route* by marrying some engaging fellow-passenger at the first port. We know an instance, even in later days, when a fair consignee bestowed herself upon the purser of the ship—one of the Peninsular and Oriental pursers, who are noted for their success with ladies—and what was worse, she omitted to return the *trousseau* for which her proposed husband had paid, and reproached herself for nothing but the folly which had led her to have the garments marked with his initials.

Up to the present time nothing has been more common than for girls to go out upon speculation, consigned to the care of friends or relatives; and confiding milliners have frequently "found them" in dress, on the understanding that the bills were to stand over until after marriage, when "you know that's the husband's affair." Many are probably going out still on the same conditions, but the supply will be discouraged, for, as we have said, the demand is declared to be failing. Hitherto the arrival of every steamer at either of the three Presidencies has been hailed with more or less satisfaction according to the number of "spins" on board; and enthusiastic bachelors have abased themselves to their "entertaining" friends for invitations to meet them. Happy were the men—say at Calcutta—selected to take them down to dinner, or who had the privilege of riding by their carriage on the course, of conversing with them at the band stand in the Auckland Gardens, or picnicking in their company at the Botanical Gardens over the water. They were so fresh from Europe, had so much to say, wore such bewildering bonnets, had such English roses on their cheeks—though the more lily-like ladies of longer standing voted the latter rather vulgar—that they were in general request. Those who remained in Calcutta suffered simply an embarrassment of wealth in the way of offers. And what excitement was caused by those who went up country! At small stations, had the process been possible, they would have been divided piecemeal among their admirers; and in large stations, where ladies are less scarce, they created something like a *furore.* The most hardened "man about Meerut," or Agra, could not choose but be ecstatic; and in the Provinces the same demonstrations were gone through as in the Presidency—only on a smaller scale. "Have you seen the new spin?" was the common salutation on meeting at mess; and correspondence of neighbouring newspapers never failed, in the course of their local gossip, to record their arrival in commendatory terms.

Sometimes, it must be confessed, these young ladies were a long time in marrying; and instances have been known in which they did not marry at all. Bachelors in India are not always ready to change their conditions any more than bachelors in England; and sometimes, of course, they were already engaged; but it must be said for them that in any case they were always prepared to pay any amount of attention. Then the young ladies themselves might be unfortunate in a preference for the wrong man; they might want more than they could readily get in the way of rank; or—we must dare to record the fact—it may be that they carried flirtation to a point which put men with serious intentions to flight. It is very easy for a girl to get spoiled in India; and some girls have "carried on" to such an extent as to gain the name of "Garrison Hacks." Now, a Garrison Hack might be several seasons without getting married; and after missing a long array of Generals, Judges, Colonels, and Commissioners, she has been known to put up with an Ensign after all. An ensign is the Nemesis of flirtation in India. But you see even a Garrison Hack could get somebody to take her; and so would any girl unless she behaved very badly indeed, or broke her heart about the wrong man already alluded to.

But times have changed, and now the mail brings the dismal tidings that marriage has become almost as difficult in India as it is in England. The certainty of a girl getting a husband has been resolving itself into a chance for some years past; but now, we are told, the chance is getting more and more a chance than ever. One reason, doubtless, is the commercial depression, which, more or less, affects every class of the community. None suffer more, indeed, than the military and civil servants of Government, who, with diminished instead of increased pay, find the expenses of living enormously augmented. Another reason alleged by local writers—who are actively discussing the subject—is the ambition of the Indian Girls of the Period, and their extravagance in dress. It is also urged that even though there were no objection of the kind, men would still be more averse to marry in the country than they were. In former days the civil servant, the officer of the now amalgamated Indian Army, or the merchant, was content to settle in the land of his adoption, seldom thought of coming to Europe, and sometimes not at all. He belonged to a society which was a pleasant brotherhood, and he could command a great deal more for his money than he can command now. In these days "Old Indians" are fast disappearing, and the society is made up of as many different elements as in England itself. The charm of the old life has gone—there has "passed away a glory from the earth." Few care to stay in India who can get away from it; and all have such frequent opportunities of coming home, owing to the improved communications, that even marrying men, unless very much tempted otherwise, prefer to cast their lot in their native land. Another reason, too, is suggested by one writer, who comes to the philosophical conclusion that bachelors are averse to marry in India because it is so easy for them to do so—the difficulty in former times having been the incentive. A human failing of this kind may have something to do with the fact, but there are a sufficient number of direct causes to account for it; and one alone is a tolerably strong one—that if so many more men come home, there must be fewer left to marry in India.

On the Emperor's fête day, which is also the Feast of the Assumption, the Archbishop of Paris addressed a pastoral to his clergy, in which he pointed out that France is placed specially under the care of the Virgin Mary, who will surely protect her. The *Univers*, however, much fears that France has been abandoned by the Almighty in consequence of the recall of the troops from Rome—doubtless forgetting, says a Democratic paper, that Prussia is Protestant, and that the God of the Catholics would act with inconceivable levity if for such a trifle as Rome He were to range himself on the side of the heretics.—*Pall Mall Gazette*

NOTICES.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Limited.)

Current Deposit Accounts.

The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on Customer's Daily Balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

Fixed Deposits.

The Bank receives Money on Fixed Deposit, and allows Interest thereon as follows:—

On Deposits subject to 6 months notice of withdrawal 4 per cent.
" 12 " " 5 "

Exchange.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, and Hongkong. It also grants drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By order of the Directors,
JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.
Bombay, 26th August 1870.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—

(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1864.)

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1862 and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India, and by Amended Act of 1867.

Subscribed and Paid-up Capital	£3,200,000
Reserve Fund	800,000

Head Office—PARIS.

Agencies.

Bourbon (Reunion), London, Alexandria, Calcutta, Hongkong, Saigon, Shanghai, and Yokohama.

London Bankers.

The Union Bank of London; Messrs. C. J. Hambro and Sons.

Agents in Scotland.—National Bank of Scotland.

Agents in Ireland.—The Munster Bank, Limited. The Belfast Banking Company.

TERMS OF BUSINESS.

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the Continent of Europe.

Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on current deposits on the minimum monthly balances.

Investments and sales of all descriptions of British and Foreign Securities, &c., effected.

The Bank takes charge of Securities for customers, and receive Dividends on Indian and Foreign Funds, Railway and other Shares.

Every other description of Banking business transacted.

All remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order."
E. J. HARDCASTLE,
Manager.
14, Rampart Row, Bombay, [illegible] August 1869.

HONGKONG and SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Subscribed Capital	$50,00,000
Paid-up Capital	$35,00,000
Reserve Fund	$8,00,000

London Bankers.—The London and County Bank.

Board of Directors.

W. Lemann, Esq., Messrs. Gilman & Co.—Chairman.
Hon. James B. Taylor, Messrs. Smith, Archer & Co.—Vice-Chairman.
E. R. Belilios, Esq., Merchant.
W. H. Forbes, Esq., Messrs. Russell and Co.
George F. Heard, Esq., Messrs. Augustine, Heard and Co.
George I. Helland, Esq., Messrs. John Burd and Co.
A. Joost, Esq., Messrs. Siemssen and Co.
Julius Menke, Esq., Messrs. W. Pustan and Co.
Thomas Pyke, Esq., Messrs. Birley and Co.
Hon'ble R. Rowett, Messrs. Holiday, Wise and Co.
Solomon D. Sassoon, Esq., Messrs. D. Sassoon Sons and Co.

Head Office—Hongkong.

Chief Manager—Victor Kresser, Esq.

Branches and Agencies.

Shanghai.	Foochow.	Calcutta.
Hankow.	Yokohama.	Bombay.

London.

Bombay Agency.

The Bank grants drafts at Current rates of Exchange on the London and the County Bank, London. It also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at its various Branches in India, China, and Japan.

Interest.

On Fixed Deposits will be allowed, payable half-yearly, as follows:—

12 Months	5 per cent. per annum.
6 "	4 do. do.

All Letters should be addressed, and Hoondies made payable, to the Agent, Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

Any information as to rules of business may be obtained at the office or by letter to the Agent.
R. STEVENSON,
Agent in Bombay.
Bombay, 26th May, 1870.

AGRA BANK (Limited).—

Capital—£1,000,000 (One Million Sterling).
In 100,000 Shares of £10 each.

Head Office—Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street, London, E.C.

London Bankers.
The Bank of England
Messrs. Glyn & Co.
and
The National Bank of Scotland.

Edinburgh Branch—17 St. Andrew Square.

Branches in India and China.

Calcutta	Agra.	Kurrachee.	Shanghai.
Madras.	Bombay.	Lahore.	Hongkong.

The Bombay Manager grants Bills of Exchange at the following rates on London at 6 months sight at 1/10 3/4 per Rupee.

4	do.	1/10 5/8 "
3	do.	1/10 1/2 "
2	do.	1/10 3/8 "
1	do.	1/10 5/16 "
On demand		1/10 1/4 "
On Scotland		1/10 1/4 "
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe		1/10 1/8 "

No drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50, and sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

Interest Charged.

On Loans on Government Paper and Railway Shares.
3 Months............ 5 per cent. per annum.
" " 1 to 2 " .... 4 per cent. per annum.
" on other approved securities
3 Months............ 6 per cent. per annum.

Interests.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half-yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 upon all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000. When such has been the case, no interest will be allowed.

On Fixed Deposits subject to 3 months' Notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. 6 do. 4
Do. 12 do. 5

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper and other Securities for constituents without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank (Limited), or order.

Hours of business, 10 to 3; Saturday, 10 to 1.
EDWARD MORRISS, Manager.
Bombay, 15th September, 1870.

INSURANCES.

CHURCH of ENGLAND ASSURANCE INSTITUTION.

Established 1840.

Empowered by special Act of Parliament, 4 and 5 Vic., cap. XCII.

Capital One Million Sterling.

Life Assurances of every description granted.
Retiring Provision combined with Life Assurance.
Free Policies issued which can never altogether lapse through non-payment of Premium.
No extra charge for sea passage.
Reduction to European rates without medical examination.
Premium may be paid annually, half yearly, quarterly, or monthly, as desired.
Parsee and Armenian lives insured.
For detailed Prospectus, &c., apply to
Bombay, 9th July, 1870. REMINGTON & Co., Agency.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

Established in London and Calcutta 1834.

Confirmed by Special Act of Parliament, 6, William IV., Cap. 64.

Subscribed Capital	£ 500,000.
Paid-up Capital	£ 50,000.
Invested Capital and accumulated assets	Rs. 84,37,750,

Of which Twenty-five Lakhs are invested in Indian Government Securities.

London Office—No. 1, King William Street.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

Directors.

E. Morriss, Esq.	W. F. Hunter, Esq.
E. Tyrrell Leith, Esq.	and
H. E. Bright, Esq.	C. Peile, Esq.

Agents.—Messrs. Forbes & Co.

Medical Referee.—Dr. F. S. Stedman.

Solicitors—Messrs. Rimington, Hore, and Langley.

After the operation of upwards of 30 years, the Directors feel entitled, with great confidence, to invite the attention of the Public to the marked success which has attended this Society, and the strong claims it possesses to the confidence and support of all classes desirous of effecting Assurance on Lives.

Combining the advantages of a mutual and proprietary Company, and without attempting a rash competition with other offices, it has pursued a steady progressive course, affording all the benefits which, consistently with the Security to Assurers and Assured, can possibly be given.

The Tables of Rates for India have been accurately calculated from the Records of the late East India Company, and are as moderate as is consistent with perfect security.

The total number of Policies issued from the commencement of the Society to the end of the year 1868, was 9,542 assuring...	£8,650,615- 8-11
And the amount of claims paid during the same period was	£1,693,344-18- 6
The Assets of the Society in England and India on the 1st December 1868 were...	£843,755-15- 4

A reduction of 50 per cent. on the Premia of Policies entitled to participate in the profits was declared on the 12th May 1868.

So that the Annual Premium of an Individual insuring on the Profit Scale at the age of 30, in the sum of Rs. 10,000 would be, at the Civil rate	Rs. 480 0 0
And after 6 years he would be entitled to a reduction of 50 per cent. for Profit	" 240 0 0
Net Annual Premium...	Rs. 240 0 0
Or at the reduced English rate...	Rs. 246 0 0
Less 50 per cent. as above...	" 123 0 0
Net Annual Premium...	Rs. 123 0 0

No Society, Mutual or Proprietary, with rates of premium so low as those of the Universal, and retaining so ample a Reserve for its Liabilities, has been able to afford larger advantages than these to its Assured.

The Rates for short terms are as low as those of any other Assurance Companies. Medical referees are remunerated by the Society by a honorarium of Rs. 16.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES TO THE ASSURED AFFORDED BY THE SOCIETY.

1st.—Perfect Security combined with the utmost Liberality and Economy in Rates of Premium.

2nd.—No Liability of Partnership.

3rd.—Lives below the Ordinary Standard of Health, or afflicted with Gout, Rupture, or other Ailment not immediately dangerous, may be assured at a moderate increase of the usual rate in proportion to the extra risk.

4th.—Assurances may be effected on Participation Scales, entitling to Profits; and on non-Participating Scales, i. e., without Profits, at reduced Rates, for short periods or for the whole Term of Life.

5th.—Stamp Duty on all Policies paid by the Society, without charge to the Assured.

6th.—All Medical Fees, including those of the Medical Referee named by the Society, and of the Society's own Medical Examiner, are paid by the Society, except in cases of Assurances for a short term under Rs. 5,000 when the Medical Fees shall be paid by the Assured.

7th.—All claims paid within three months after satisfactory proof of Death, or earlier, under discount.

8th.—One Calendar Month, as days of Grace, allowed for payment of Premiums, and Claims Paid should Death occur within that period upon tender of the Premium within the days of Grace, or deduction of such Premium, with Interest, from the sum Assured, claimed upon Death.

9th.—Policies allowed to lapse, may be revived within three months of the Premium becoming due, on proof of good health, and payment of a small fine, and within six months, at the discretion of the Board.

10th.—Policies, upon which the Age has been admitted, indisputable, except on the ground of Fraud.

11th.—Policies on Lives in India for the whole Term of Life, which have been in force for the full period of three years, are purchased by the Society, or Loans granted thereon to the extent of two-thirds of their estimated value.

Written notices of Assignment of Policies received and registered by the Agents, such written notices to be served in Duplicate so that one copy may be transmitted for registration at the Chief Office in London.

FORBES & Co., Agents Bombay Branch.

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.—

Established 1710.

POLICIES opened on WAREHOUSES and SHOPS, MERCHANDISE, DWELLINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, and other insurable property, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at current rates, by
PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

IMPERIAL FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—LONDON.

Policies of Insurance against Fire upon Houses and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Goods, Wares, and Merchandise, continue to be issued on behalf of the above Company by the undersigned.

Risks on Elphinstone Circle at reduced rates.

THE LONDON, ASIATIC & AMERICAN Co. (Ld.),
Agents.
1st January 1866.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—

Capital £2,000,000 sterling; Funds in hand exceed £1,300,000.

Fire premiums for	1859	£228,314
Do.	1861	292,402
Do.	1863	341,668
Do.	1865	414,738
Do.	1867	460,553
Showing an increase over	1859 of	£232,239

Policies covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. Detached Bungalows and Household Furniture both in Bombay and in the Mofussil insured on very favourable terms.

Life Branch.

Life premiums for	1860	£73,150
Do.	1862	105,703
Do.	1864	152,159

The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Bombay, 1st January 1869.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE and LIFE.

Head Office—Queen Insurance Buildings, Liverpool.

Capital—£2,000,000 (Two Millions).

Trustees.—Thomas Edwards Moss, Esq., Christopher Bushell, Esq., and Edward Heath, Esq.

Directors.

Chairman—Bernard Hall, Esq.

Deputy Chairmen—William Hind, Esq., Patrick Hunter, Esq.

John Bateson, Esq.	William Hickman, Esq.
John Bingham, Esq.	R. W. Kelley, Esq.
William Bottomley, Esq.	George B. Kerferd, Esq.
T. Ridgway ridson, Esq.	Peter Maxwell, Esq.
Alfred H. Cowie, Esq.	Peter M'Lagan, Esq.
Robert C. Crosbie, Esq.	John T. Pagan, Esq.
William Dalgish, Esq.	Clare Sewell Read, Esq.
Henry Duckworth, Esq.	John Sharp, Esq.
William Forbes, Esq.	N. W. J. Strode, Esq.
Andrew Galbraith, Esq.	J. B. Thomson, Esq.
Charlton R. Hall, Esq.	C. J. Thomas, Esq.

H. C. Tunnicliffe, Esq.

Actuary and General Manager.—J. Moncrieff Wilson, Esq.
Sub-Manager—Thomas Walton Thomson.
Bankers—The Liverpool Commercial Bank, and the National Provincial Bank of England.
Auditors—Messrs. Harmood, Banner & Son, Accountants.
Physicians—James Turnbull, M.D., Liverpool J. E. Pollock, M.D., London; F. S. Stedman, M.D., Bombay.

The rates of Premium for Fire and Life Insurances will be found as moderate as those of other First Class Offices. Policies are issued under the Life branch of this Company recently established in Bombay, on Civil lives, and Military lives in Civil employ.

For further information and particulars, and for prospectuses, &c., regarding Fire and Life Insurances, apply to
LAWRENCE & Co.,
Agents in Bombay.
Bombay, 1st Jan. 1868.

THE GREAT BRITAIN MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

FOUNDED A. D. 1844.

Empowered by Special Act of Parliament, 25 and 26 Vic. Cap. 74.

Head Office—No. 101, CHEAPSIDE, LONDON.
Chairman—VISCOUNT NEWRY.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

Agent.
THOMAS FISHER PUNNETT, Esq., Bruce Lane.
Medical Referee.
Surgeon J. H. SYLVESTER, F.G.S.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES TO ASSURERS.

PROFITS.—The entire profits divided amongst the holders of participating policies.

POLICIES PAYABLE DURING LIFE.—By means of a novel and perfectly equitable system of apportioning the Profits, the Bonuses may be applied, first, in extinguishing the Premiums at a given date; and afterwards in making the Policy payable during the Lifetime of the Assured; this important advantage being secured without the payment of any additional Premium.

NON-FORFEITURE OF POLICIES.—By recent arrangements, persons whose Policies have acquired a Surrender Value, will be entitled to a Free Policy, with participation in future profits.

CLAIMS.—No claim can be litigated or disputed, except with the consent of the Members present at a General Meeting, to be specially convened for the occasion.

DETAILED PROSPECTUSES, and all requisite information as to the mode of effecting Assurances, may be obtained on application at the Head Office, or at this Agency.

ANNUAL PREMIUMS

Required for an Assurance of Rs. 1,000 for the whole Term of Life.

Age.	Civilians.		Military and Naval.	
	Without Profits.	With Profits.	Without Profits.	With Profits.
25	Rs. 33	Rs. 36	Rs. 38	Rs. 42
35	41	45	45	50
45	51	57	55	61
55	67	75	70	78

N.B.—ASSURANCES ON THE LIVES OF NATIVE GENTLEMEN EFFECTED ON FAVOURABLE TERMS.

T. F. PUNNETT,
Bombay Agent.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the prilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c. seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Terms of Advertising may be learned on application to the Manager "Bombay Gazette" Press.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, 1869.

CAUTION.

STEEDMAN'S SOOTHING POWDERS.

for Children cutting their teeth. Purchasers are requested to BEWARE OF IMITATIONS of this Medicine, and to observe, in every case, that the words JOHN STEEDMAN, CHEMIST, WALWORTH, SURREY," are engraved on the Government Stamp affixed to each packet, without which none are genuine. Sold by all Chemists and Druggists in Bombay, in Packets.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL'S LADIES' BOOTS, beautifully made and moderate in price. The 1870 Illustrated Catalogue post free to India. Prepared Kid Walking Boots, Elastic or Button, Fancy Toes, Military Heels, 15s. 6d. New designs in Enamelled or Glove Kid, for Croquet or Promenade, 21s. Elastic House Boots, soft mock kid or Satinette, 6s. 6d. A single pair free to India by sample post, on receipt of paper pattern of sole, and remittance of price with one shilling additional. Remittances to be crossed "Bank of England."

THOMAS D. MARSHALL,
192, Oxford Street, London, W.

McCABE'S WATCHES,

CAUTION TO PURCHASERS.

It has come to the knowledge of the undersigned, that VERY INFERIOR WATCHES, not made by him, but bearing his well known name, are being offered to the Indian public, at prices which preclude the best workmanship and warranty.

PURCHASERS are advised to EXERCISE CAUTION in BUYING, and if they are in doubt, they can remit direct by Bank Draft, or otherwise.

Price Lists of Gold and Silver Watches forwarded on application post free.

32, Cornhill, London. JAMES McCABE.

MANURE FOR THE COFFEE PLANT.

MESSRS. E. PURSER and COMPANY,
AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTS, LONDON,

having for many years devoted attention to the composition of Coffee Manures, which have been most successfully employed on some of the largest Estates, beg to inform Planters that they have appointed the undernoted Agents for the sale of their preparations in India. The first consignment goes forward by the Steamer Surbiton via the Suez Canal, and the Agents are now ready to receive orders for the same.

PURSER'S PATENT COFFEE MANURE contains all the mineral constituents of the Coffee Plant in their most available form.

PURSER'S DISSOLVED BONES:

A manure which has been used for many years, and requires no recommendation. Bones in this prepared state produce much better results than when used in a broken condition without further combination.

For further particulars apply to
Messrs. H. MANN & Co., MANGALORE and MERCARA.
Messrs. JAMES, ANDREW & Co., CALICUT.

BENSON'S

WATCHES Of all kinds	CLOCKS Of all kinds.	GOLD JEWELLERY Of the Newest Designs
LEVER.	DRAWING-ROOM.	BRACELETS.
HORIZONTAL.	DINING-ROOM.	BROOCHES.
CHRONOMETER.	CARRIAGE.	EAR-RINGS.
KEYLESS.	CHURCH.	LOCKETS.
CHRONOGRAPH.	HALL AND SHOP.	NECKLACES.

GOLD LEVER HUNTERS, 14, 18, 23, and 35 Guineas.
SILVER " " 5, 7, 11, and 20 "

Mr. BENSON, who holds the appointment to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, has just published two Pamphlets, enriched and embellished with Illustrations—one upon Watch and Clock Making, and the other upon Artistic Gold Jewellery. These are sent post free on application. Persons living abroad can select the article required, and have it forwarded with perfect safety.

ORDERS SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO
25, OLD BOND STREET; and THE CITY STEAM WORKS, 58 & 60, LUDGATE HILL, LONDON;

Or, if preferred, to H. S. King & Co. (late Smith, Elder, & Co. Bombay, of whom can be obtained the Illustrated Pamphlets.

Printed and Published for the Proprietor by HENRY SLYTH, at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

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